The New-York Times.

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HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

Suggestions from Mayor Wood.

THE COMMON COUNCIL ON THE SUBJECT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair.

The first document of interest that was read was the following:

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.

Gentlemen of the Common Council: We are charged with the care of the public interests. These interests are to be protected by every means at our command, consistent with law and justice. It is our duty to look after the general welfare, and as a consequence of the exercise of this duty, we should anticipate impending difficulties of a public character, whether pertaining to the peace of the City or the public treasury. If from extraordinary circumstances there be fears of the introduction of disturbing elements into the usual quiet and peaceful state of the community, or if from like causes additional burdens are likely to fall upon the payers, is it not incumbent upon us to meet and provide for them? And if in the accomplishment of these objects we can also relieve the necessities of a portion of our fellow-citizens, it is an additional [illegible] our action.

[In] this view of our duties, should we be un[mindful of] the present state of things in this City? A [fearful] monetary revulsion has swept over the country, and New-York, as the centre of exchange and the fountain of capital, like the topmost pinnacle in a storm, feels the blast first, and has no doubt endured [the most]. Trade, commerce and manufactures have suffered deeply. All interests have been sorely tried. [illegible]

[illegible] I do not propose by municipal legislation to alleviate this general distress. That is not within [our] province any more than it is within our power, [illegible] restore the general prosperity which pervaded all classes of the City but a few months since. But we can aid the working of laboring classes, [and] in a manner which, in my judgment, will neither partake of the character of alms-giving nor public charity. We can employ and feed them. We have over two hundred thousand persons in this City who, either directly or indirectly, depend for subsistence upon manual labor. If the present want of employment continues, many must rely upon either public or private charity, and I fear that not a few will resort to violence and force rather than submit to either of these precarious and humiliating dependencies. Thus the taxes will be materially increased, and the peace of the City may be disturbed and its good name tarnished.

I must not be understood as reflecting upon the general good conduct, as citizens, of the working classes of New-York. In my opinion they compose one of the best elements of New-York society. [illegible] in the main they are peaceful, moral and conservative, [illegible] they are, at the same time, the most useful, conservative and reliable, and indeed the principal supporters of the laws and the constituted authorities. In the days of general prosperity they labor for a mere subsistence, whilst other classes accumulate wealth, and in the days of general depression they are the first to feel the change, without the means to avoid or endure reverses. Truly may it be said that in New-York those who produce everything get nothing, and those who produce nothing get everything. They labor without income whilst surrounded by thousands living in affluence and splendor, who have income without labor. But now, even this resource, with its poor pittance, is to be taken from them. The monetary troubles have prostrated all branches of industry and mechanical work. Over thirty thousand mechanics and laboring men and women have been suddenly deprived of employment. This number will be increased to fifty thousand before January. Our industrial population, thus upon the eve of Winter, are about to be turned into the streets without protection or the means by which to live. Upon the threshold of that season which always brings with it additional wants and necessities, they find themselves without employment, and hence without the consequent compensation upon which to subsist.

Now, is it not our duty to provide some way to afford relief? If we cannot alleviate all, we can do much towards it, and relieve several thousands, and in a mode, too, by which the tax-payer will not have to bear the expense.

There is a vast amount of public work to be done, which will require the services of many thousand men. The Central Park must be improved; the new reservoir is to be constructed; several engine-houses and station-houses are to be built; the streets are to be regulated, graded, paved, curbed and guttered, swept, sewered and kept in order; the docks require repairing, and in many instances should be rebuilt, and other works of public importance are to be constructed, all of which require manual labor, to be paid for from the public Treasury. The public necessities require this work, and the working-men require employment and bread. How shall both be supplied? I propose the following plan, as one entirely legal and unexceptionable:

I recommend that the Comptroller be authorized to advertise for estimates for furnishing the Corporation with fifty thousand barrels of flour and a corresponding quantity of cornmeal and potatoes, to be paid for by the issue of a public construction stock, redeemable in fifty years, and bearing seven per cent. interest—these provisions to be disposed of to laborers to be employed upon the public works referred to, in lieu of money, at its cost price to the Corporation. Let all these works be commenced forthwith, under the proper departments. Twenty-five per cent. could be paid in cash.

Every man who will labor should be employed at a fair compensation, and the supplies thus provided distributed in return.

The tax-payers will be relieved of the prospect of additional pauper expenses, and will receive fifty [illegible] credit upon the cost of the public labor, whilst the laborers will not only get employment, but also provisions at wholesale prices, and be freed from the imposition of middlemen and others, of whom they buy. The advantages of this suggestion to the Corporation, the working classes, and the public at large, are too obvious to require elucidation. The only question, therefore, remaining is, how far the Common Council has the power to carry it out. In my judgment it has ample power. By section 38, charter of 1857, the Common Council, by a three-fourth vote, can order work or purchase supplies without contract as provided for in ordinary cases; and, if the necessity of public advertisement and contract for Corporation work can be thus avoided, there can be no reason why the wages cannot be paid in food instead of money. It is true there is nothing in the laws giving the Common Council power to purchase flour, &c., nor is there anything forbidding it; and in an emergency like the present, where public safety and public improvements, without additional burden, can be secured, it will be well to avail ourselves of the opportunity, notwithstanding the novelty of the proposition by which it is sought to be accomplished.

The several departments under whose authority the work must by law be conducted will of course co-operate. In a philanthropic effort of this kind, which is commended alike by interest and benevolence, I apprehend all will add their strength in maintaining it. [But] it will be objected that without a special act of the Legislature the Common Council cannot authorize [illegible] of bonds.

[If these] objections have force, the faith and credit of the Corporation can be pledged to the seller of the [illegible]. The Legislature will convene in January, which will of course give a ready assent to the grant [of the] power.

I hope immediate action may be taken to carry out this recommendation. There is no time to be lost. By the time that a proper ordinance is prepared and passed, and the supplies provided, Winter will be upon us—and it may be that if no precaution be taken, want, destitution and starvation will pervade the [homes] of the working men. Do not supinely permit any such calamity; give no man excuse for violence or depredation upon property, that he must have bread for his children; and, remember, that in a population of three-quarters of a million, like ours, there are to be found many of the vicious, who will not omit such an opportunity to plunder and pillage. Better to support them at the public expense than to pay the [illegible] for their property after it is stolen or destroyed. Indeed, there are so many reasons for the adoption of this conservative course, that we shall be justified and sustained by public opinion in assuming doubtful [illegible], and in taking the responsibility.

I am willing to take my share of it, and hope the Common Council and the several departments will not be afraid to take theirs.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman McSpedon moved that the message be referred to a Special Committee.

The President said it must lie over under the rule.

A petition was received from the ladies of Yorkville, asking that the sidewalks be paved. It was referred.

A resolution was offered directing the making of an ordinance that would effectually prevent encroachments upon the sidewalks of the City.

Alderman Tucker thought there was no occasion for such an ordinance. There was a State law and certain ordinances sufficient to prevent the evil complained of, if they were enforced. The trouble was that the Street Commissioners were in the habit of granting permission to obstruct the streets. He knew of many cases where, if the law were enforced, the fronts of some of the most magnificent buildings in the City would have to come down.

Alderman Ely thought an ordinance necessary.

Alderman McSpedon expressed the belief that something definite should be done, by which the rights of all parties would be clearly stated.

Alderman Coulter was opposed to throwing obstructions in the way of architectural improvements.

It was finally referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

A communication was received from Chas. Oakley, proposing to clean the streets, for three or five years, for $200,000 per annum. The communication was referred.

A series of resolutions were read and referred, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to notify the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Companies to comply with the terms of the resolution adopted December 24, 1854, within ten days after the passage of the resolutions; and, if the Company do not comply, the Counsel is directed to procure an injunction against their use of steam on the Fourth-avenue, south of Forty-second-street.

CENTRAL-PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

The report in favor of issuing $250,000 Central-Park Stock was called up.

Alderman Tucker moved to amend by inserting $100,000 instead of $250,000. Lost.

Alderman Adams moved to make it $150,000. Lost.

The report recommending $250,000 was then adopted, by a vote of 17 to 3.

The majority and minority reports, relative to reorganizing the Finance Department, were called up and made special order for Monday next.

The report in favor of increasing the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to $3,000 per annum, was called up again and laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, J. N. Phillips, in the Chair.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The report of the Special Committee on the state and management of the Comptroller's Office was presented. We publish it in another part of the paper.

Councilman Ottarson moved that its reading be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the minutes. So ordered.

The President presented a petition from Geo. W. Pell and others, to take up and relay sewer in westerly side of Third-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

The report of the Committee on Wharves in favor of dredging the slip between Watts and Hoboken streets was presented, accompanied by a petition from numerous owners and occupiers, requesting that the adjoining basin might be cleaned out at the earliest opportunity. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

A communication from the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board was received, asking for an advance for some of the officials connected with his department. On the question of laying the paper on the table, 19 voted in the affirmative and 22 in the negative. Motion lost. Referred to Committee on Salaries and officers.

A resolution was offered by Councilman Hughes, that the City Inspector be and hereby is requested to furnish this Board with information why the laborers employed in cleaning the streets have not been paid. Resolution adopted.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

A message from His Honor the Mayor was received, and is reported at length in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen. It will be found in another part of the paper. It was moved by Councilman Kennard that its reading be dispensed with.

Councilman Ottarson thought it ought to be read. He had read it, and it was such a pretty piece of composition he should say it was worth listening to.

After some interchange of civilities, the word "buncombe" being emphatically prominent, the document, which was said to be brief, was read by the Clerk. As he proceeded, there was more silence and greater attention on the part of members.

Councilman Boole renewed his motion to refer the matter to a special Committee of five.

Councilman Ottarson moved as an amendment, that a Committee be instructed to report before the December election.

Councilman Crane wished to know whether Councilman Ottarson really regarded the message as "buncombe."

Councilman Bulteel thought a report could be called up from a Committee at any time. If any "buncombe" was made, it was by the Mayor's opponents. He did not hesitate to avow that he was a friend of the Mayor, and every message his Honor had sent had been subjected to some blackguard sneer.

Councilman Crane had no doubt the Committee would "flour" Councilman Bulteel if they had a chance, but he should not "flour" him.

Councilman Monroe made some eloquent remarks in favor of the Mayor.

Councilman Haswell moved to lay the amendment of Councilman Ottarson on the table.

The Chair decided that such a motion carried the whole subject. The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Councilman Ottarson said the message was only intended for popular effect. He did not care how soon the Committee reported—the sooner the better. He did not believe there was any prospect of the Board going into the flour and beef line, now or at any time, either here or in California.

On the motion that the matter be referred to a Committee of five, Councilman Brady said that he hoped the Committee would report as to many merchants who were going fast into beggary. If they were making money they would assist the poor merchants who are doing business upon extension of paper, and now they were to be crippled by additional taxation. Let the Committee regard all classes.

Councilman Monroe would say he did not believe that to take care of the rich was to take care of the poor. It was a matter of compulsion and duty to take care of the poor—merchants and bankers could take care of themselves.

Councilman McCardle had no objection to consider the case of the broken-down gentlemen in the Fifteenth Ward, if they really wished to take to breaking stone during the Winter. (Laughter.)

Councilman Ottarson thought that those expensive gentlemen, who had expended their money in policy gambling, ought to have none of the flour.

Ultimately it was agreed to appoint Councilmen Boole, Balch, Van Tine, J. O. Hunt, and Noyes, a Committee to report previous to the 1st of November.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

It was moved that the Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in reorganizing the Departments, particularly the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, according to the amendment of the Aldermen.

Councilman Brady inquired what was the original salary of the Chief Clerk of the Common Council. The President said the report stated the amount, and proceeded to read a portion of it, explaining that additional respectable talent would be required, and that some salaries must, of necessity, be raised. The motion was carried.

It was moved that the Board go into Committee of the Whole.

Councilman Brady objected. There were reports to be taken up of great importance.

Councilman Hughes wished to go into third readings.

Councilman Brady objected to that.

The suggestion of Councilman Hughes prevailed.

THIRD READING.

The formality of reciting several bills and calling the names of members occupied some time. An adjournment was moved and lost. Other bills were acted upon. The motion to adjourn was renewed, and again lost. Several bills were passed to flag sidewalks.

Councilman Ottarson moved the call of the house.

Councilman Boole moved that the reports affecting work in the streets be laid on the table.

Councilman Ottarson was determined to divide the house. He wished to know the names of those who were so very anxious to find work for the poor.

The suggestion of Councilman Boole was adopted.

HARLEM GAS ORDINANCE.

The ordinance to light Harlem with gas was lost for want of a constitutional vote—26 to 9.

Adjourned till Monday, at 5 o'clock.

BUSINESS OUT OF THE CITY.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* shows how the Hard Times affect the whaling interest:

"We learn that out of 29 whaling ships now in port, 19 of them will be hauled up in dock during the Winter and their refitting delayed until the ensuing Spring. This course has been reluctantly adopted by their owners in consequence of the financial pressure and the present high rates of obtaining nearly every article of outfits. It is a matter of sincere regret that many classes of our enterprising mechanics will necessarily thereby suffer from the temporary lack of employment during the present season, but there can be no doubt that the measure is upon the whole eminently judicious, and indeed, has scarcely admitted of an alternative."

The Philadelphia bookbinders feel the pressure. Yesterday's *Ledger* says:

"This important branch of business employs a large number of persons, most of whom are females, who are engaged in folding and sewing the sheets for the binder. At this season of the year the different establishments are usually in full operation, preparing for the Christmas Holidays, binding Annuals and other descriptions of books intended for presents; but the trade has felt the effects of the Hard Times as well as others, and there is but little business doing now, and a number of hands have been discharged."

The Affairs of Nicaragua.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you give space in your columns for the sentiments of a Nicaraguan, anxiously watching the progress of matters in his distracted country?

It is with ineffable pleasure that I perceive your Government wisely appreciates the interference of certain individuals in matters which do not legitimately concern them; and that the position of Señor Zaisarri is repudiated at Washington, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of those individuals.

I assure you the people of Nicaragua have not, since the late commotion, raised their voice at all in regard to the appointment of foreign Ministers; nor will they, until after the election of a permanent President; and when they do, neither Señor Zaisarri nor any other foreigner (for be it remembered, he is not a Nicaraguan) will be assigned to fill so important a post. The motives of his abettors now at Washington, of whom Mr. Joseph White is the leading spirit, are too transparent to need any comment. Suffice it to say, a job has to be perpetrated. Mr. White and his associates are to be put into possession of the Transit Route. This and the "con-sid-e-ration" are fully understood between them and Señors Zaisarri and Jerez; and it is essential that the fathers of the scheme should rush it through before my country recovers from its late convulsion, and a stable and legitimate Government is inaugurated, the news of which will in all probability arrive by next mail, as the election was to take place at the latter end of last month. It is obvious that, such a Government being established, the arch enemy of Nicaragua, who first introduced filibustering into her Territories, would have but little chance of receiving any favors at its hands; but being so *de facto* in possession, you may rely on it, the Government would be defied, and another chapter of the unhappy history of revolution and bloodshed would be commenced in Nicaragua.

The above is putting the claims of Costa Rica out of the question. That we owe a debt of gratitude to our neighboring State none of my countrymen will deny, but how our future Government may determine to discharge this debt, I cannot of course attempt to prognosticate; for this, however, I can vouch, whenever the popular Government of Nicaragua resolves that the route shall be opened, let the grantees be who they may, the first claims of Costa Rica will have due consideration, and in this view it is of the first importance that nothing should be done until all these matters can be fairly and equitably adjusted by competent persons, deriving their authority from "the only legitimate source of power"—the people.

Yours, &c., CARLOS.

General Cushing upon the Recognition of Nicaragua by President Pierce.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I beg of you to be permitted to correct an error,—one of inadvertence, of course,—which occurs in a *recent editorial article of the Advertiser*,—that which speaks in terms of just commendation of the measures taken by the President of the United States, to discountenance that pregnant exemplification of the higher-law doctrine,—the fitting out, in our seaports, *of organized expeditions of wholesale murder* and plunder against the unoffending inhabitants of Central America.

I allude to the following expressions of that article:

"The recognition of the existing *de facto* Government of Nicaragua notoriously accords with the policy of our country, but also, as we are inclined to think, with natural justice, and redeems the nation, as far as is now possible, from the false position which we have occupied ever since Walker's attempt at usurpation, never successful, was recognized as an established Government."—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 14, 1857.*

It is here assumed or implied, as a premise of conclusion, that "Walker's attempt at usurpation" in Nicaragua had been at some time "recognized as an established government" by the United States. Allow me to say that is not so. The Government of Patricio Rivas in Nicaragua was recognized by President Pierce. That was a *de facto* government, calling for recognition, according to the settled policy of the United States, quite as much, at least, as the government which now exists in Nicaragua. To be sure, Walker then commanded the forces of Nicaragua; but he did it, in profession if not in fact, only as the subordinate officer of Rivas. When, subsequently to this, Walker did, by simulated or pretended election, attempt to usurp the Government, he was not recognized by the United States—on the contrary, his Minister was rejected, on the express ground, among others, that he did not represent an established Government. It cannot be said that Rivas and Walker, because of their temporary connection or association, are to be identified as one, and thus the recognition of Rivas was the recognition of Walker; for the Government of Rivas was recognized, not because of the intruded presence of Walker in Nicaragua, but in spite of it; and the Government of Nicaragua, so far as it had any, continued to be administered by Rivas during most of the period of the attempted usurpation and of the eventual overthrow and expulsion of Walker—thus affording the most emphatic proof of the propriety of the recognition of Rivas by President Pierce.

I understand, or at least entertain belief, concerning the origin of the common error on this point. I think it happened thus: A not inconsiderable portion of the public press had become strangely infatuated with *filibusterism*, as it is called—piracy not being euphonious to the ear by its English name, but quite so in Spain; and in those quarters there was elaborate and systematic mystification of facts in the sense of the success and personal importance of Walker. Hence, with them, the recognition of Rivas passed as that of Walker. On the other hand, some prominent presses fell into the practice of speaking of it as the recognition of Walker in order to raise on it an argument of reproach to the Administration. Thus, the true state of the facts, though palpable in all the numerous published official documents and dispatches, failed to impress itself on the public mind.

A keen, but somewhat scornful, observer of life has said that everything in romance is true except the names, and that everything except the names is false in history. I suppose, however, there may be here and there a fact in what is denominated history. I really feel inclined to believe that such men as Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, Cromwell, Washington, Napoleon, existed and acted potentially in their respective times, on the fortunes of the world. But, as to all matters of detail, I am compelled obstinately to doubt, in view of the singular misconceptions regarding our own contemporaneous events and persons, which, notwithstanding that broad daylight of universal publicity wherein we live and move, (and partly, perhaps, in consequence of that very fact,) are seen to prevail in the most intelligent portions of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, C.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Wood Nominates Simeon Draper to Fill the Vacancy in the Board.

MR. DRAPER ELECTED UNANIMOUSLY!!

THE MAYOR DENIES FACTIOUS OPPOSITION.

Great Demonstrations of Applause, Astonishment and Consternation.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday in the second pair back of their house in White-street. All the members were present. General Nye inquired of the Mayor if he wanted the minutes read.

Mayor Wood replied that such was his desire.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accordingly read by the Clerk.

Mr. Bowen offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to advertise in two or more papers in each of the counties embraced in the Metropolitan Police District, the provisions of law in respect to publicly keeping or dispensing of any intoxicating liquor upon election day within the said District, and to issue an order to the members of the Police force to report to their respective Captains, who shall report the same to the General Superintendent, the names of all persons who shall violate the said provisions of law.

Resolved, That on the receipt of the names of persons so offending, it shall be the duty of the General Superintendent to transmit the same, with the evidence of their guilt, to the District-Attorney of the County in which the offences shall have been committed, that suits may be commenced as by law directed, for the recovery of the fine imposed.

Mayor Wood supposed that the duty thus imposed on the General Superintendent was incumbent on him without any action of this Board. The law required that those houses should be closed on every Sabbath, and on every election day, and as the General Superintendent was the executive officer of the Board, it was his duty to enforce the law without any specific directions by the Board.

Mr. Bowen supposed the General Superintendent could not act without the directions of the Board.

Mayor Wood thought that even if the Board directed the Superintendent not to perform this duty, he would be bound, nevertheless, to do it.

Mr. Bowen said that the 21st section of the act set forth that it should be the duty of the Board, &c., &c.

Mayor Wood—To do what?

Mr. Bowen—To discharge the duties therein prescribed.

Mayor Wood—They are not executive.

Mr. Bowen read the section referred to.

Mayor Wood said it was undoubtedly the duty of the General Superintendent to perform the executive functions of this Board. The Commissioners were simply acting as the legislative department. He had no objection to the resolution at all, further than that he deemed it unnecessary.

Mr. Bowen was inclined to think that it would be safer to pass the resolution, for the Board were responsible, after all.

Mayor Wood repeated his objection, saying that the Metropolitan Police law, which everybody was supposed to know, made it incumbent on every person who sold liquor to keep his shop shut on Sundays and election days, and the resolution, though not objectionable, was superfluous, for it directed the General Superintendent to do what the law required to be done.

Mr. Bowen said it was a matter of indifference to him how the thing was done, so that it was done in fact, but the resolution could be disposed of by the Board.

Both resolutions were then put to the Board, and carried by a majority of 2, there being 4 for and 2 against them.

Mr. Bowen offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to advertise in two or more papers of each County within the Metropolitan District, the penalties imposed by law for assaulting an elector within said District, or any member of the Police thereof when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, when committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design.

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order to the several Captains of Police in New-York and Brooklyn to deliver into the hands of the Inspectors of Election, in their respective Precincts, before sunrise on the 3d November, the ballot-boxes provided by this Board, and now in their possession, and to receive the same from the Inspectors or Canvassers on the evening of that date, and *store them safely in their Station-houses.*

These were not objected to, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Bowen offered another resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to prevent, in compliance with law, the erection or maintenance of any booth or box for the distribution of tickets, within 150 feet of any polling place within the Metropolitan Police District.

This, also, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Bowen offered a resolution calling on the Corporation to grant a site, and thereon to erect a new Station-house for the Police of the Twenty-first Ward.

Mayor Wood explained that under the old *régime* a site had been granted, and all that was now wanted was the erection of a suitable building.

Mr. Bowen's resolution was amended and passed in the following form:

Resolved, That application be made to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to erect on the site already procured a station-house for the Police of the Twenty-first Ward.

Mr. Bowen submitted another resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be instructed to appoint two Patrolmen to be detailed on the day of election, the 3d of November, to each *election poll within the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.*

Mayor Wood said they could not adopt that resolution, and for the best of all reasons, viz., that this was a duty imposed on this Board, and it had not the power, under the law, to delegate it to anybody. The law said that the Board of Police must detail not less than two officers to each poll, and must appoint the poll-clerks; and they could not give that power to the General Superintendent. At least, they never could with his consent, and, beside, the law would not allow them.

Mr. Bowen inquired how the Mayor proposed to carry out the law?

Mayor Wood replied that it was to be done by the Board.

Mr. Bowen—In what form?

Mayor Wood—It is the Board by whom these patrolmen are to be detailed. I have already offered a resolution providing for the performance of this duty by the Board, and it was laid over by general consent.

Mr. Bowen—Mr. Cholwell did that.

Mayor Wood—No, Sir; I did.

Mr. Bowen supposed that the object of every member of this Board was to carry out the law.

Mayor Wood said it ought to be.

Mr. Bowen supposed that the resolution might be altered so as to direct the General Superintendent to report to the Board the names of two officers to be detailed to each poll, &c.

Mayor Wood supposed the contrary. The Board ought to be competent to do the business for themselves. He was in favor of referring the matter to a special committee.

Mr. Bowen had not, himself, any objection to the exercise of that power by the Board, but he thought that, under the directions of the Board, the General Superintendent had the power to detail those men. If, however, the Mayor had any objection, he (Mr. B.) would alter the resolution so as to obviate that objection.

Mayor Wood proposed that the resolution should provide for the performance of this duty by the Board at any time the mover of the resolution should see fit to designate.

Mr. Bowen would alter his resolution so that it might read thus: "Resolved, That the General Superintendent be instructed to report to this Board the names of two patrolmen," &c. &c.

Mayor Wood objected. He preferred that the Board should exercise the whole power.

Gen. Nye thought the language of this section a little queer and peculiar all the way through. It said that "it shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booths or boxes for the distribution of tickets," &c. &c. Now, it was obvious that it was not the intention of those words to devolve the duty on the Board personally of preventing the erection or maintenance of booths or boxes within the prescribed distance from the polls. He supposed, therefore, that whatever the Board instructed the Superintendent to do was done by the Board.

Mayor Wood very pertinently asked why then did not the Board instruct him to make appointments to fill up the force? If the General Superintendent had the power to act in the one case, and the Board gave him the power to act in the other, why, then, might he not have the power to make appointments?

Gen. Nye believed that he (the General Superintendent) had made appointments.

Mayor Wood—Yes, but illegally. That is a duty placed here, and we should not be afraid to perform it.

Mr. Bowen did not think that the matter ought to make one moment's debate. He was willing to exercise that power himself, but he wanted information from the General Superintendent as to the capabilities of the men to be detailed for the purpose of performing patrol duty at the polls. He had altered his resolution, therefore, to obviate the Mayor's objection.

Mayor Wood declared that that alteration did not obviate his objection.

General Nye considered that the plan suggested by Mr. Bowen, in his amended resolution, was the shortest way of getting at the matter.

Mayor Wood was of opinion that the men who had made the appointments of the police ought to know the qualifications of the persons they had appointed, and that the recommendation of the General Superintendent in making selection of patrolmen for the polls was, consequently, entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Bowen had no objection whatever to get at proper results on this question. He would move, therefore, that the Committee on Appointments report to the Board on the subject.

Mayor Wood said it was not a matter of appointment. It was a matter of detailing men already appointed to perform a particular service. He should prefer that the matter be referred to a Select Committee, or that the Board should arrange the matter without any intervention, and set apart a certain day before the election for the purpose of detailing those officers and appointing poll-clerks.

Gen. Nye, as Chairman, then put the question on the adoption of Mr. Bowen's motion as amended; that is, that the General Superintendent be directed to report to the Board the names of patrolmen to be appointed to the several poll-districts on the 3d November next.

The resolution thus modified was adopted.

Mr. Bowen then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to order on patrol duty on the 3d November, at such place as he may deem expedient, the special patrolmen appointed on the requisition of individuals and Corporations.

This resolution, by request of Mayor Wood, was laid over.

Mr. Bowen proposed still another resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Appointments be instructed to report to this Board the names of suitable persons to act as poll-clerks at the ensuing election.

Mr. Cholwell moved that the appointment of those clerks be referred to the whole Board as a Committee.

Mayor Wood was opposed to that resolution, for the reason he had urged against the adoption of the resolution for the appointment of policemen at the polls. Taking the past appointments of the Committee to whom the resolution assigned the task of reporting the names of persons to act as poll-clerks, he should say that, judging from the past, they would give the Republican Party every man. He was opposed to the exercise of any such power on the part of that Committee, and hoped the resolution would not pass.

Mr. Bowen stated that the resolution did not propose to vest in this Committee the power of appointing poll-clerks, but required simply that it should submit to the Board the names of suitable persons.

Mayor Wood said he was aware of the object of the report. The object was to procure a report from that Committee, and then, if it were not adopted, to charge those opposing it on the ground of their unwillingness to vote for improper men, with occupying a factious position. He was opposed to delegating to that Committee a power which the Board itself could as well exercise.

Mr. Bowen declared that the object of the report was to carry into effect that provision of the law which devolved on the Board the duty of appointing poll-clerks. He was indifferent as to the mode in which that object should be attained, but it appeared to him that it would be better to send the resolution to the Committee on Appointments, of which the Mayor of New-York City was a member.

Mayor Wood replied that the Mayor of New-York had never been invited to take a seat in any Committee since the organization of this Board, nor had he been made aware by any official intimation from the Board, that he had been made a member of any Committee.

Mr. Bowen thought the Mayor was unjust in his allegations.

Mayor Wood reiterated that he had no knowledge of any such action being taken.

Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, asked how Mayor Wood proposed that these appointments should be made?

Mayor Wood said he proposed that the Board should make them.

Mayor Powell stated that in Brooklyn a list of poll-clerks had been made out in a manner somewhat similar to that here proposed, and it having been submitted to him in a fair and open way, he had not objected to it, and did not know but that that plan might be as good as any.

Mayor Wood—But that has not been done here.

Mr. Bowen—The Mayor is a member of that Committee.

Mayor Wood said he had already offered a resolution providing for the appointment of patrolmen at the polls and poll-clerks by the Board, and it had been laid over by consent. He was decidedly opposed, from his knowledge of the appointments that had been heretofore made, to letting this matter go into the hands of the Committee to which the gentleman (Mr. Bowen) had proposed it should be sent. He had been told now that he was a member of that Committee, though he had never been told so before; and he did not favor the proposal of handing over the matter to them, and incurring the risk of not receiving a report of the names until the eleventh hour, when there would be no opportunity of investigating the character and fitness of the persons recommended. In that event he would be obliged to vote against the report, and he did not wish to be placed in an attitude which might be represented as one of factious opposition.

General Nye said it seemed to him that this whole controversy was based on a misunderstanding. The Mayor of New-York had before him a list of the whole Police force. That had been before him a sufficient length of time to enable him to become as familiar with their names and characters as those who had appointed them. That list would remain before him (the Mayor) subject to his own criticism and examination, and by looking at that list upon the report which the Committee would make, he would be able at once to determine whether the persons proposed by the Committee were good and fit persons for the places to which they should be recommended. Judging from the past he thought that this Committee had made good selections. He thought that if His Honor had seen that force that was out yesterday he would have been satisfied that they were men entirely fit for any service. He (General Nye) looked also in the mirror of the past, and judging (like Mayor Wood) from it, he thought that this Committee was a very safe one to trust.

Mr. Bowen disclaimed any partisan intention or desire for partisan action in the matter under discussion. All he wanted was a fair and equitable distribution of the appointment of these poll clerks, and he would be the first to vote against anything like partisan action.

Mr. Stranahan, Gen. Nye, and Mayor Wood agreed that a day should be set apart for deciding the appointments.

Mr. Bowen insisted on the necessity of having the assistance of the report of the Committee on Appointments.

Mayor Wood asserted that it would be more satisfactory to him to have the thing settled openly and candidly and publicly by the Board, in the presence of the reporters.

General Nye said he did not understand the proposition of Mr. Bowen to require anything to be done secretly, but simply to procure a report of names to be laid before the Board for approval or rejection.

Mayor Wood had already given reasons why that course should be considered as of doubtful propriety.

Mayor Powell suggested as an amendment that a day be appointed on which the poll-clerks should be selected, and that that should be made the business of a special meeting.

Mr. Bowen had no objection to that at all.

Mayor Wood said that was all he asked for.

Mr. Bowen—Then you agree to the resolution as amended?

Mayor Wood—No, Sir; I mean Mayor Powell's.

Mayor Powell—I mean my proposition as a substitute for the resolution.

Mr. Bowen—I will accept it as an amendment to my resolution.

Mayor Powell saw no objection to that resolution, (Mr. Bowen's,) if the Mayor (Wood) would only meet with the Commissioners. In that way he thought much time and trouble would be saved.

Mayor Wood—Then let them appoint a special Committee. But, judging from the past, I should certainly have very great reluctance in acting with the Committee on Appointments.

Mayor Powell then moved as an amendment that a select Committee be appointed by the Chair to name poll-clerks to act at the ensuing election.

Mr. Bowen accepted the amendment, and it was carried.

Mr. Bowen then presented to the Board the evidence in the case of Gale and Seguine, two policemen of the Fourteenth District, charged with misconduct. He recommended that they be admonished by their Captain to be more careful in future, and that they be restored to duty. The report was adopted.

He also reported that the charge against Andrew McConnell, for intoxication, had been proven, and recommended suspension of his pay for 10 days. The report was adopted.

He also reported complete rules and regulations for the Government of the force, which were ordered to be printed in convenient pamphlet form.

[illegible] Michael McIntyre, of Brooklyn, for intoxication and committing an assault, reported that the accusation did not seem to be sustained, but suggested that he be admonished by his captain to take greater care in future on the point complained of, and recommended that the charge be dismissed.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Stranahan also reported on the case of Andrew White, charged with knocking down the children of a neighbor, dragging them along by the hair, &c., and recommended his dismissal from the force.

Mayor Powell said that from his knowledge of that man he always thought him to be rather a decent person.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Cholwell reported a charge against officer No. 605 for gross intoxication. Referred to the General Superintendent.

Mr. Stranahan moved the dismissal of Officer Cunningham from the force, on the ground of his having failed to report himself from the 1st till the 6th of August, and because of his having gone off to work in the Navy Yard. Carried.

Mr. Stranahan further reported that in the matter of the charges against Daniel Gilson, Acting-Sergeant, he thought there was enough evidence to warrant them in subjecting him to a little severe admonition, and moved that he be sent to patrol duty.

In answer to inquiries by members of the Board, Mr. S. stated that the charges against Gilson were drunkenness, visiting a lady not entirely respectable, &c., &c.

The report was adopted.

The charges against Riley Eggleston, of the Sixth Precinct, for profanity, were dismissed.

Mr. Stranahan's report recommending the dismissal of Edward Brown, for conduct unbecoming a man and an officer, in having gone off on an excursion, in his private capacity, for the purpose of siding with one of the opposing parties that were known to be on that excursion, was laid over on request of Mayor Wood.

Charges were preferred by Mayor Wood against Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, and Officer Farrelly, of New-York. These were appropriately referred.

Several appointments were then made, several were referred, and several were frustrated. In the latter cases the Board standing, as in many a former occasion, three and three.

RESIGNATION OF A POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mayor Wood asked whether there was not a special order for the day, namely, filling the vacancy in the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Samuel Draper.

The Clerk referred to the minutes, but, although the Board were satisfied that such had really been made the order for the day, yet no entry of the fact could be found in the book.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that the Board now proceed to elect a Commissioner to take the place vacated by Mr. Draper.

Mayor Wood said: As is well known to this Board, we have voted here for many hundred times on this question. We have certainly evinced a disposition to fill this vacancy, if working very hard by voting is any indication of what our dispositions are. But we have not succeeded. I have a name to propose, Mr. Chairman, that I think will receive the unanimous vote of this Board, and I am induced to suggest the name, although he is a political opponent of mine, for the purpose of satisfying this Board, and those outside of it who have charged me with a disposition to impede the discharge of the duties of the office of Police Commissioners, and who have stated that I am here for factious purposes—I suggest his name, I say, because I am disposed to show this Board, and to show the world, that all I desire is a good, faithful, Police Department. I desire this Board to act with the full consciousness of the responsibility resting upon them, and that the balance of the force, if there be any vacancies, may be filled in a way that will subserve the public interests and not be used by any political party. The gentleman whose name I shall propose is one who, although he and myself are the antipodes of each other politically, yet, I am confident, is a gentleman of honor, and I am satisfied that he will discharge his duty, if he resumes his seat in this Board, with fidelity to the public, irrespective of party or any political considerations whatever. Therefore, Sir, I nominate Simeon Draper.

General Nye put the nomination to the Board and it was carried unanimously.

The crowd of lookers-on that jammed the doors thereupon burst into a terrific cheer, which was repeatedly indulged in without any attempt at suppression on the part of the officers in attendance. The news instantaneously flew down stairs, was carried into the outside offices, and, spreading among the knots of people lounging about the entrance-door, by whom it was received with new demonstrations of delight and applause. General Nye, after announcing the result, told Mayor Wood that he was glad to see that he had lucid intervals.

Mayor Wood retorted by saying he was glad to see that the gentlemen of the Board had agreed upon a Commissioner, though he did not know that Mr. Draper would accept the office.

The Mayor subsequently submitted an application for appointment from a member of the old force, which was favorably reported on by General Nye, and the appointment was conferred.

Mr. Cholwell, Mr. Bowen and Mayor Wood, were then nominated by the Chairman as a Committee to wait on Mr. Draper and inform him of his election.

The Board then adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock, when the Chairman will appoint a Committee to report nominations for poll-clerks.

Police Intelligence.

GANG OF BURGLARS BROKEN UP.—It will be remembered that Officers Wildey and Robb, of the Deputy-Superintendent's office, arrested a few weeks since, in this City, three burglars named Crawford, Downing and Carpenter, charged with being concerned in several heavy burglaries out of New-York. The principal burglaries in which they were charged with being engaged was the one in New-London, Conn., about a month ago, upon the store of Mr. Benjamin, where some $6,000 worth of silks and dry goods were taken; the one in Newburg, a few nights after, upon the store of Mr. Hasbrouck, from which was stolen $2,000 worth of silks and embroideries; one in Yonkers, of $2,000 worth of goods, from the store of Mr. Augustus Rooney, and the recent burglary in Sing Sing, exceeding $1,000 in miscellaneous goods.

The three parties named being arrested were sent to New-London, where they are now confined in jail awaiting their trial. Bill Valentine, a noted burglar, associated with these men, was arrested yesterday about 9 A. M. The officers had watched the house, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, in which he slept the night before, and seized him when he came out in the morning. He was armed, but they gave him no opportunity for resistance. The Chief of Police of Newburg identified him as one of the parties engaged in the burglary at Newburg. He was taken to Newburg last night.

Valentine is an old offender, and has served part of a term in State Prison for burglary, having been pardoned out by Governor Seymour before the expiration of his term of imprisonment. His family connections live in East Chester, Westchester County, and are said to be wealthy and highly respectable people.

THE MURDERER OF SWENSON BROUGHT TO THE CITY.—Mr. Coddington, Constable at Woodbridge, N. J., who arrested James Rodgers, the murderer of Swenson, in company with Sergeant Lefferts, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, yesterday brought the murderer to this City. He was taken from the New-Brunswick Jail, where he had been confined since his arrest. Rodgers does not confess the murder, but says that he was intoxicated on the night the murder was committed, but has no recollection of what he did. He confesses to have been that night in the company of Cunningham and McGivney, the other boys who are arrested. He says he went home after separating from them and changed his clothes, but cannot tell why he did so.

Rodgers is only 18 years old. He has lived in New-York only the last eleven weeks. During a part of this time he worked at the tin-shop No. 18 Bowery. He formerly lived in Woodbridge, and was employed in the Salamander works at that place. Mr. Coddington, the constable, says he worked a while for him, and was a steady and industrious boy, and bore that reputation in Woodbridge. The prisoner was taken to the Sixteenth Ward Station, and locked up to await an examination before a magistrate to-day.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Two drunken Irishmen, named Patrick Flynn and John McCloud, on Wednesday night got into a quarrel at a groggery in Cherry-street. McCloud, it seems, came off second best, and determined to revenge himself. He accordingly went into a butcher's shop, and procuring a large butcher knife lay in wait for Flynn. A young man, named Robert Armstrong, came out of the porter-house, and McCloud supposing him to be Flynn, rushed at him with the knife and plunged it into his abdomen, inflicting a dangerous stab. Armstrong was taken to the Hospital, but probably will not recover. McCloud was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Connolly at the Tombs, and locked up to await the result. Armstrong was a salesman in a store in the lower part of the City, and had nothing to do with the quarrel.

GARROTING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—About 12 o'clock Wednesday night, John Franchworth was passing through Baxter-street when suddenly four men rushed upon him from a dark alley, and while one seized him by the throat, two others held him by the arms, and the fourth robbed him of $50 in bank bills. The rascals fled, but Franchworth gave the alarm, which soon brought officers Flynn and Williams, of the Sixth Ward, to the spot. Three of the garroters were arrested, who gave their names as Wm. Brown, James McQuinney and John Carroll. The man who got the money escaped. The arrested parties were identified by Franchworth.

[illegible] FROM EUROPE.

News by the North Star and Kangaroo.

The United States Mail steamship *North Star*, [illegible], from Bremen on the 3d, [illegible] the 6th and Southampton on the 8th [illegible], arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., also arrived yesterday; but the advices by both these vessels have been anticipated by the *Europa* at Halifax. Nevertheless we make from our foreign files some interesting extracts and articles on current topics.

The London *Star* says that the 7th of October, the appointed national fast day, was very generally observed throughout England. Rev. Mr. Spurgeon [illegible] at the Crystal Palace [illegible] audience of twenty-four thousand persons [illegible] a collection was made in aid of [illegible] amounting to $2,250, and [illegible] $1,000 more.

The London *Star*, alluding to the Chester [illegible], says:

[illegible] was the most interesting [illegible] and it shows that the horse [illegible] the recent voyage to and [illegible] the pride of the American turfites [illegible] for their crack [illegible] at Goodwood. By the [illegible] satisfied of the inferiority [illegible] when compared with our own [illegible] Americans [illegible] thought of, *Babylon*—has been [illegible] American sportsmen, with all their time tests, have no notion of the speed of English racers.

The London [illegible] notices the departure of [illegible] Southampton [illegible] *Plymouth*, Capt. Dahlgren, left Southampton Water yesterday [illegible] the United States Consul, paid a farewell visit to the corvette, and on his leaving was saluted by the guns of the ship. On Saturday Captain Dahlgren and the whole of the officers of the corvette were entertained at dinner by Mr. Alderman Andrews, of Southampton, at his suburban residence, Lucerne Villa, near Winchester. The American officers, dressed in full uniform, traveled from Southampton to Winchester in splendid equipages provided by their hospitable host. On Saturday morning a seaman on board the corvette gained access to the spirit room and drank to such an excess as to produce congestion of the brain. He died within an hour, and was buried in Southampton cemetery yesterday morning.

The news of the loss of the *Central America* had been received in England, and much sympathy for the calamity is expressed by our English contemporaries. A Liverpool paper says:

"While the heart swells with pride at the recital of deeds of heroism done by our countrymen in India, it is no less grateful to see equally high qualities manifested under difficulties by our kindred across the Atlantic. The wreck of the *Central America*, fatal and painful as it was, presents [illegible] consideration [illegible] humanity. The [illegible] of the ill-fated vessel was truly a noble of [illegible]. He died in the discharge of a duty which he might have in part neglected with impunity [illegible] ancient chivalry [illegible]. In the presence of peril the women and children were his first care. He prepared to [illegible] but it was unnecessary. The passengers and crew were obedient, determined [illegible] the work of men in aiding him. Capt. Herndon and his men behaved nobly, and their conduct and the conduct of the passengers [illegible] of the high tone of the American mind. Their country ought to be proud of them; all christendom will praise them."

The London *Times*, in its City Article, says that the loss of gold by the *Central America* will [illegible] more than half the amount [illegible].

[illegible] London journals had been seized in [illegible] remarks [illegible] meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart, which the French nation considered to be too [illegible]. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"[illegible] between the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Weimar [illegible] of that between the Emperors [illegible] at Stuttgart [illegible] result of the meeting of the Monarchs will probably be a reduction of their armies. In fact, the assurance has been given me that a very great reduction is about to be made in all arms of the Austrian army."

Speaking of the trade of Paris, the correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from that city, says:

"Numerous foreign orders continue to arrive here for *articles de Paris*, jewelry, bronze ornaments and furniture. Those received from England and the United States, however, are not so extensive as in former years. Complaints are still [illegible] manufacturers of the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of skillful workmen to [illegible]. The retail trade of Paris is [illegible] more animated. A part of the population which emigrated during the summer [illegible] to the sea side or to the baths of Germany, has returned, and the fancy shops begin to exhibit their Winter fashions."

It would not appear, from the following extract, which we take from a Roscommon paper, that the Irish "Patriots" in America, who have Sepoy sympathies, are likely to exercise any influence over their brethren in the old country:

"[illegible] the muster parade on last Wednesday the Roscommon regiment of militia, to a man, volunteered for India. On the appearance of their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible], upon parade, the cry of 'Volunteer, volunteer,' ran through the ranks. The gallant Colonel then addressed them, and said he was glad to hear that [illegible] he should lose no time in communicating with the Secretary at War upon the subject. He was then informed by his officers [illegible] that though the men of the Roscommon were ready to go to any of Her Majesty's colonies upon foreign service, yet that they wished it to be distinctly understood that they had volunteered for India. Again rang through the ranks the cry of 'Volunteer, volunteer,' 'India, India.' Every shako and cap was lifted high above those gallant fellows' heads, and for several minutes the cheering was vociferously kept up."

The Hudson's Bay Question.

From our own Correspondent.

London, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

[illegible] journal having been the first to give the report of the Hudson's Bay Committee [illegible] your [illegible] which [illegible] were issued to-day [illegible] blue-book of [illegible] pages. [illegible] the Committee and the interest [illegible] by the constant attendance of the members, Mr. Labouchere being always in the chair [illegible] J. Pakington [illegible] Mr. Roebuck [illegible] the Hudson's Bay Company was particularly [illegible]. Mr. Roebuck [illegible] in the examination of the witnesses and the acquaintance [illegible] with Canada [illegible] the substance of the evidence has already appeared in the papers, during the sittings of the Committee,

it is needless to recapitulate it, especially as most of the witnesses are well known in America, where the bearings of the whole question are probably better understood than in England.

The main point is, after all, left open, the Committee professing themselves incompetent to deal with it; and Mr. Christy took, therefore, a very common-sense view of the matter in desiring to have the validity of the Company's charter decided upon before attempting to settle the boundary question. The subject must come before Parliament again next year, and it is to be hoped that some practical course will then be shaped out, by the aid of the suggestions embodied in the report, which will bring the whole question to an issue, and open to colonization and commercial enterprise the very extensive tract which at present serves the Hudson's Bay Company as a hunting ground for its trappers, and raises only wild animals where millions of quarters of grain might be grown.

It appears from the minutes of the proceedings, which are now first communicated to the public, that, in addition to the draft report drawn up by the Chairman, two others were submitted to the Committee. One of these was prepared by Mr. Christy, the other by Mr. Gladstone. The chief, if not the only point of difference between them is the greater innovation of the former, both being based on the principle of allowing the Company to retain only the districts that are unfit for settlement, and their forming the remainder into a separate colony, or annexing it to Canada. Upon Sir J. Pakington moving that the Chairman's draft should be read a second time, Mr. Gladstone moved an amendment in favor of his own, whereupon a division took place, resulting in a draw, Lord J. Russell being on the Chairman's side, and Mr. Roebuck on that of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Labouchere's casting vote was given in favor of his own report, the paragraphs of which were then considered *seriatim*. Several divisions subsequently took place, Mr. Christy and Mr. Fitzwilliam forming a small minority in opposition. Mr. Christy's report was much less favorable to the Company than that of Mr. Labouchere, of which the report finally adopted by the Committee is a modification. The Colonial Secretary was disposed to a compromise, and some rejected paragraphs of his report tended to produce a feeling of uncertainty as to the result of a judicial investigation of the validity of the Company's charter. It was his object to leave this question in abeyance and to settle that of the boundary by agreement between Canada and the Company, a policy suggested by the law officers, and coincided in by the Company. Mr. Christy took the popular view of the subject, and maintained that the validity of the charter was a question which naturally should take precedence of that of the boundaries of the Company's territories, inasmuch as, if the decision upon the former point was unfavorable to the Company, there would be no question of boundary to be entertained. During the discussion on the report, Mr. Christy proposed the following amendment upon that part of Mr. Labouchere's draft which forms the thirteenth paragraph of the report: "It appears to your Committee that unless the Hudson's Bay Company are willing to accept an offer upon equitable arrangement, it is obvious that, in bringing this to a practical decision, the question of the validity of the charter will then present itself to be forthwith ascertained. Pending the possibility of such an investigation, which your Committee consider may be rendered indispensable to any final arrangement, they forbear to express any opinion as to the course which should be ultimately pursued. But adverting to the willingness expressed by the Hudson's Bay Company to meet the desires of the Canadian people to obtain land fit for cultivation, and the establishment of agricultural settlements, your Committee think it right to express their opinion, that, in any event, the country capable of settlement should be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose objects and interests are admitted to be opposed to colonization." This, however, was one of the amendments which obtained the votes of the mover and seconder alone.

It has been stated in a Toronto paper that the reports of Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Christy were both rejected, but that of the latter gentleman by the small majority of one only. The whole of this statement is erroneous. The draft of the Colonial Secretary was not rejected, as the Committee adopted it as the basis of their report in preference to those of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Christy. Several amendments were made, and, in this improved shape the report of Mr. Labouchere may be said to have been adopted with as much propriety as a bill is said to have passed the House of Commons, even though two or three clauses may have been struck out, and others inserted in their place. Mr. Gladstone's draft was rejected by the casting vote of the chairman, as already stated, but no division took place upon that of Mr. Christy, which the Toronto journalist represents to have been lost by a single vote. As our contemporary does not once mention Mr. Gladstone's draft, it is possible that his informant made the mistake of confounding it with Mr. Christy's. The final adoption of the report was carried by a majority of [illegible], the dissentients being Messrs. Christy, Fitzwilliam, Gladstone, and Roebuck [illegible]. The six members who voted for [illegible] absent) were Lord J. Russell, [illegible] J. Pakington, Col. [illegible] and Matheson. Our Toronto contemporary is scarcely correct, again, in stating that a considerable portion of Mr. Christy's draft was embodied in the Committee's report, as, after a careful comparison of the two documents, the only paragraphs of Mr. Christy's that can be discovered are those which are identical with the draft of Mr. Labouchere.

Present Aspect of the Chinese Question.

From the London Times.

The present state of the Chinese question is such as only six months ago could not have been imagined by any statesman of any side, or by any political outsider, of the most speculative and irresponsible class. Notwithstanding the great care taken in these days by all sorts of public men to record predictions embracing all possible contingencies, we feel sure that the actual result at this date eludes the skill and industry of the whole pack of soothsayers. At the former date the nation was absolutely unanimous and exceedingly urgent that Commissioner Yeh, and if necessary his master, should, with the least possible delay, be brought to terms of the most costly and ignominious character. We say that the nation was unanimous, for the only point on which parties were at issue was the retrospective one, whether the right was on our side. Both parties were agreed that, rightly or wrongly, Yeh and the Cantonese must be punished and ample compensation must be exacted, and European [illegible] into China. The present state of things is a singular commentary on that universal enthusiasm. We are doing nothing, and are content to do nothing. Nor is there only one obstacle to our doing nothing. We all know what an absurd and grotesque satisfaction people sometimes derive from a concurrence of disappointments, when they discover that even if one obstacle had not intervened another would; and an expedition, consequently, has been wasted upon China. Our ships and our 5,000 men, sent in hot haste to Canton, have been diverted to Calcutta, and Lord Elgin finds himself [illegible] with the [illegible] and obstinate Commissioner without a soldier at his elbow. The expedition [illegible] that was to have struck [illegible] lous cities [illegible] islands, and a sea alive with [illegible] to have been seen [illegible] of Pekin, was suddenly paralyzed [illegible] wrath in a system of [illegible] war junks and river forts, only to get back to Hong Kong [illegible] This was a [illegible] and if we could spare [illegible] disappointing one. Here, however [illegible] consolation. It appears [illegible] Lord Elgin had had ten thousand men with him, and a force in proportion, we must have been obliged to defer the expedition to the Peiho. Lord Elgin took out, in all innocence, a letter to the French Admiral, which he fondly imagined was to urge that functionary to immediate and effective cooperation. When the French Admiral opened the letter he found that it charged him most peremptorily on no account to stir till the arrival of the French Plenipotentiary, which would not be till very near the present month. October happens to be rather an unpleasant time for naval operations in the Chinese waters, and it is not impossible that, when the French Plenipotentiary comes at last he may wish to consider a while what is next to be done. It is also not impossible that, as the soldiers would have had to wait for him, he may then have to wait for the soldiers. The result is that hostile operations, and even an armed negotiation, the only negotiation that can lead to anything, are adjourned *sine die*.

Nobody can claim the result as a triumph, and nobody that we know has pretended to claim it. Whichever way one regards it, one sees only the fallibility of all human prescience. The Chinese expedition cannot be a matter of regret, however abortive for its purpose, and however ridiculous the aspect it derives from the event when it turned out the most opportune aid, almost the salvation, of our Indian Empire. It has preceded direct reinforcements by [illegible] as much as two months. Yet no credit can be claimed for an expedition the first object of which has been treated by its authors with the [illegible] contempt, and which has been carried off thousands of miles to another. Then it may be said plausibly, perhaps truly, that the attention bestowed on the Persian and Chinese wars, not to say the Burmese, which we had not been long out of, and the mere fact of our having two costly wars on our hands, rendered Government inattentive to the demand for more troops made by the Indian Government. Things must, indeed, have been bad when at the beginning of the year that Government had to temporise with mutineers at its own fort of Barrackpore till the arrival of European regiments from Pegu. The state of things had long been known here. Why were not five or ten thousand men sent out at once, to make up the proportion of Europeans in the Northwestern Provinces? Malice might suggest that Government was full of Persia and China. But malice does not suggest it; for not only must malice admit the Chinese expedition to have been a positive godsend to India, but malice has a sore conscience on another point. It was malice that, with a majority of the House of Commons at command, was, six months ago, compelling retrenchment, the reduction of army and navy, and the abandonment of taxes, without a week's delay. Never was there a more exigent or furious clamor. For the first time that we remember we found ourselves anticipated by the reduction of the Income tax, and surprised by the economy of the Budget. With retrenchment as the absolute condition of power, Government was naturally induced to try if India could tide over the little difficulty this year, as she had often done before when the cry of "Wolf!" had been raised. It is said, indeed, that China was a matter not for the imperial, but for the Indian Treasury. But, as it happens, at that very time the two Treasuries were halving the costs of the Persian war; and it is a very old and general belief that England will ultimately have to pay every shilling spent in India. Malice, then, as we have said, being obliged to hold its tongue about the army and navy, and about India, has not a word to say about the lame and impotent conclusion of the Chinese expedition, thus far at least.

So what is to be done in the interval? Everybody should be taught, when young, to use scraps of time. A man once wrote a voluminous work while waiting for his wife, a quarter of an hour at a time, though we know not whether it was found equally available for readers under like circumstances. What is to be done when 20 coal-wagons, half as many Covent Garden carts, a proportion of hand-trucks, a barricade of granite across your main thoroughfare, a bridge-toll, a bad cab horse, and a crowded station bring you just in time to see the door closed in your face, and you have to wait for another train? What is to be done when you sprain your ankle down in Scotland in the midst of the long vacation? Make the best of it. Do something that you would not otherwise have done, or would have postponed, to a less convenient time. So Lord Elgin goes to Calcutta, and leaves there his best ship, his big guns, and his seamen. Our own correspondent takes a cruise along the coast, looking at woody heights, populous cities, groups of islands, mouths of rivers, war junks, pirates, fishermen, and water-postmen, recording a photographic impression of that very strange land. He collects observations by that select number of mortals who know China well, gives us a little insight into the tricks of the tea trade, conveys suggestions that would otherwise only be found in blue-books when no longer available, and establishes a medium between English opinion and Chinese affairs. Everybody may know something about the country his tea comes from, and the trader who brings it; and the next treaty made with the Celestial Empire will not be the worse for a little previous discussion at home. We have great confidence that, as the expedition has not been thrown away, neither will the delay be found injurious. The only thing to prevent it is the chance of a still more extraordinary element finding its way into the Chinese complication. What if the rebels should anticipate us in the capture of Canton, and destroy at once our enemy, our creditor and our pledge? What if, while we are quarrelling, demanding compensation, and battling about terms, a carcass lies before us? Certainly our work will be done for us, but what will be the good of it? That would not answer our purpose. But stranger things have happened, this very year for example.

Reinforcements from India.

From the London Observer.

We do not pretend to be in the secrets of the Cabinet. But what need be secrets no longer are the announcements that the standard for recruits for regiments of the Line is reduced—that a further addition of 3,000 men is held in readiness to embark for India; that is to say, four battalions of infantry and two of cavalry—and, further, that 10,000 more of the militia are to be embodied, in addition to the 15,000 already designated for garrison duty to supply the drain upon the troops of the Line sent to the East. It will be remembered that at the very eve of the prorogation of Parliament an Act was passed to enable the Queen to embody the whole of the militia force of the United Kingdom, if necessary. At the same time a sum of £200,000 was voted to aid in the payment of so much of this force as was likely to be required. At that time it was supposed that from 10,000 to 15,000 men would be required of the militia. It is now found that a larger number will be wanted, and the Government are resolved to call out the requisite quantity. The question naturally arises, Will it be necessary to call Parliament together before the usual time? We believe that strictly for the purpose of the embodiment of the militia it will not be necessary to summon Parliament in November, inasmuch as Parliament has already given authority for that purpose. But if the course of events should render it necessary to call Parliament together the Government will not shrink from their duty, although, of course, they will not resort to such a step unless rendered more necessary than as yet seems likely to be the case.

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

Paris (Oct. 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is positively known that the Narvaez Ministry resigned on the 1st inst., and there is little doubt that on the 3d their resignation was accepted. This last piece of intelligence is not official, but there are grounds for relying on the private telegram that brings it. For some time past the Cabinet has been reported very insecure, in consequence of its disagreements with the Palace. Nevertheless, only a few days ago we were assured that the Queen was resolved not to part with her advisers, and that she smiled on them more graciously than ever. To those acquainted with that illustrious lady's character such smiles would seem a dangerous symptom. We have as yet no authentic details of the crisis. It is said that the father of Señor Nocedal was included in a proposed new batch of Senators, and that the Queen positively objected, saying that it was already quite enough to have the son where he was. General [illegible] is reported to have undertaken to form a new Ministry, which would probably be merely one of those short-lived Cabinets, known in Spain as Ministries of transition. Bravo Murillo, who was in Paris, left last night for Madrid. If he be a candidate for office, which he certainly was not when the Cortes were sitting, he has probably a good chance of being shortly Prime Minister. Things are following their old course in Spain—each successive Government more and more [illegible] the services which the nation [illegible] and then up go the barricades. This was the way in which the revolution of 1854 was brought about, and it will be not in the least surprising if 1858 or 1859 witnesses another, brought on in like manner, but probably more serious and sanguinary in its nature. The wheel turns round till absolutism —or something tantamount to it—attains the ascendant; then this suddenly goes under, and anarchy reigns in its stead.

Complimentary to Mexico.

From the London Times.

The advices from Mexico on this occasion mention the receipt of the news, at the United States, of the difficulty between Spain and Mexico having been referred to the arbitration of England and France—a result which had of course given much satisfaction, although in Mexico it was not doubted that Spain had the strongest reason to dread a contest, and that the first gun fired would have been a signal for the loss of Cuba. Little hope, however, seems to be entertained that the assurance of peace will lead to any improvement in the administration of the Mexican finances or the prospects of the English bondholders.

The question had been raised whether England and France in stepping in to adjust the quarrels of the country, and thus to strengthen its independence, would not feel morally bound to insist upon the claims of its foreign creditors being duly provided for. Under existing circumstances their position could not be made worse, but might be benefited, by any violent change consequent upon the exhaustion from war, such as a dismemberment of the Territory, a reorganization of its provinces, its absorption by the United States, or a return to a military dictatorship. The argument is that if other Powers come forward to avert these consequences and thus to deprive the creditors of such last chances as even anarchy might bring, the obligation is involved of taking up their cause. The manner in which the leading Governments of the world continue to hold terms with such States as Mexico, Venezuela, &c., is a *blot upon the age*. If a private individual were to negotiate with blacklegs he would at once be disgraced, but it seems not to be thought unbecoming either for the Sovereign of England or France or the President of the United States to *admit to their receptions the representatives of nations for whose infamy and meanness it would be hard to find a parallel among the lowest cheats of the turf or the gaming-table.*

Even apart from the toleration shown to the denial of justice to our bondholders, who have primarily no absolute claim to intervention, however justly they may complain of countenance being afforded to their plunderers by the diplomatic courtesies from which they should be outlawed, there appears to be no vigor in enforcing those rights which have actually been a subject of political arrangement. Thus, a convention entered into by Mexico in 1851 for the satisfaction of certain demands of British subjects, and which received the signature of Mr. Doyle, the British Minister, has been constantly allowed to be violated, and at this moment nearly a year has elapsed since the assignment belonging to it has altogether been stopped. If claims possessing the solemn character of a treaty stipulation can be dealt with in this way the ordinary English creditors, avowedly helpless, must not be surprised whatever may be the treatment they receive. It is evident that from the action of their own Government they get nothing but damage, and that a further illustration of that fact will now be afforded if Mexico is to be preserved from the natural consequences of her career, without being at the same time compelled to amend it.

The Late Douglas Jerrold—Charles Dickens' Reply to Blanchard Jerrold.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: You were so kind as to give publicity to a letter we addressed to you on the termination of our labors, "In remembrance of the late Mr. Jerrold," making known their result.

Mr. Jerrold's eldest son thereupon gave to a letter of his own what publicity he could obtain for it, making his own representation of his late father's affairs.

We knew our forbearing and delicate reference to them (forced upon us by exaggerations with which we had been repeatedly met, and which the son had never contradicted) to be perfectly accurate, and we knew his account of them to be highly incorrect. We are extremely sorry to be obliged to produce the proof of this; but it is necessary to the clearance of our own good faith, and that of the gentlemen associated with us.

We have before us, under date the 2d of this present month, a letter from the solicitor to the late Mr. Jerrold's estate, (a gentleman well known in his profession, Mr. Ashurst, of the Old Jewry,) in which, after mentioning that there is a life assurance of £1,000, which is Mrs. Jerrold's absolutely, and which the estate cannot claim, he informs the correspondent to whom his communication is addressed, "that he cannot understand Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's reason for writing this unfortunate letter;" that he thinks "he and his family ought to be set right on the matter;" and that, if a certain claim be urged of which he has received the particulars, "the facts and figures show that the estate will be absolutely insolvent."

We quote this letter with its writer's permission, and we have now done with this subject for ever.

Your faithful servants, Charles Dickens,
Oct. 6, 1857. Arthur Smith.

Children's Aid Society.

It is well-known that our enterprise in behalf of the poor children of New-York City has depended mostly for its means upon the generosity of the mercantile community. In this time of calamity among the merchants we can of course expect but little aid from them. We find ourselves now at the approach of a terrible Winter, unless assistance be given, forced to the necessity of at once contracting our operations, reducing the number of our visitors and thus of the number of deserving poor whose condition we can ascertain and whose children we might aid, and of closing our Lodging-house for news-boys; lessening our companies to the West, and repelling from our office the homeless and friendless we could otherwise assist. We place this before the public, hoping that there may possibly be those not involved in these crushing disasters, or those still with means for charity who can help us over the next three months. It is to be a fearful season for the honest and deserving poor; many an unfortunate girl will date her ruin from the desperation of this time; many a needy family will deplore children first dragged into petty crime or vagabond habits from the temptation of this period of poverty and idleness. Thousands will suffer from hunger and cold.

Shall our institution, which seeks to aid the wretched and homeless children of the poor by giving food and shelter, by education, and especially by transferring them to kind homes far away, be crippled at such a time as this?

Donations can be sent to the President, John L. Mason, Esq., Trinity Buildings, to the Treasurer, J. E. Williams, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, or to this office. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Benj. Brandreth is the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Eighth (Westchester County) District. John W. Ferdon, the present Senator, is the American and Republican candidate.

John Ganson, of Erie County, and [illegible] W. Thayer, of Wyoming, are the Democratic candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District.

Joseph Edsall, of Suffolk County, is the Republican candidate for State Senator in the First District.

John A. Vanderlip, of Steuben, is the Democratic nominee for State Senator in the Twenty-[illegible] District.

Richard Schell, Esq., of the Seventeenth Ward, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Sixth District for the State Senate.

John [illegible], of the Twenty-second Ward, is the Democratic candidate in the Seventh District for the State Senate.

Hiram Perry has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of Albany.

[illegible] Smith, Esq., Jr., is the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the [illegible] District of this City.

John Niles is the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in Albany County.

John [illegible] is nominated by the Democrats in [illegible] County for the Assembly.

John Doig is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Lewis County.

Israel W. [illegible] is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Genesee County.

Lorenzo D. Gile is the Republican candidate for the Assembly in Columbia County.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Providence *Journal* [illegible] the following [illegible] the Dred Scott decision [illegible] Washington [illegible] respectable colored man, a stevedore, of this city, desired to try his fortunes in Liberia. [illegible] in our [illegible] Mr. [illegible] applied, through a lawyer, to the State Department at Washington, and the application was sent back with the following answer, without date or signature [illegible] a citizen and a voter of one of the States of the Confederacy, should have the presumption to ask for a certificate of his nationality. Mr. [illegible] must certainly be aware that passports are not issued to persons of African extraction. Such persons are not deemed citizens of the United States."

The cane crop in Texas this season is backward. Cotton yields well.

The manufacturers of Georgia have called a Convention at Atlanta.

OUR CITY FINANCES.

Report of the Special Committee upon the City Finances and Accounts.

Councilman Franklin, last evening, submitted to the Common Council the following report from the Special Committee to which this subject had been previously referred:

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Committee to whom was assigned the duty of examining into the public accounts and the books of the Finance Department respectfully present for your consideration this their report.

The apartments occupied by the Comptroller are by no means suitable for the business required to be done therein. There is not space enough to furnish sufficient desk-room for the present clerks, and books and papers of all kinds are mingled in one confused mass.

The number of clerks for the amount and character of the business done there is entirely too small; and, even if their number were increased, no room could be found in the present apartments for them to work in. The Comptroller himself is burdened with duties, and incommoded greatly for the want of sufficient accommodations. During the whole course of this examination your Committee have found renewed assurances (if, indeed, any were wanting) of his stern integrity as a public officer, and his faithful devotion to the financial interests of the people. Whatever discrepancies have been found in the books, or errors in accounts, want of system in keeping the books, or the keeping of no books at all, are not properly chargeable to the Comptroller, as it is impossible for him, under the pressure of accumulating business and duties, to be burdened with the details of the departments, which details should be managed and conducted by the various clerks and employes under him.

The examination made by your Committee has been extended as far as the limited appropriation already made would enable them. They found it necessary to secure the services of a practical book-keeper and accountant, which they did, and your Committee are of the opinion that no one more capable could have been selected.

Section 7 of the amended charter of 1849, says:

"There shall be an Executive Department which shall be denominated the 'Department of Finance,' which shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation and shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all City accounts whatever, and all accounts rendered to or kept in the several departments of the City Government, shall be subject to the inspection and review of this department. It shall settle and adjust all claims whatever by the Corporation or against them, and all accounts whatever in which the Corporation is concerned, either as debtor or creditor. The chief officer of this department shall be called the Comptroller of the City of New-York."

Although by this section the duty is imposed upon the various departments of keeping their books and accounts as the Comptroller may direct, yet no power is conferred upon him to enforce the correct keeping of the books and accounts in the departments. Your Committee have been unable to find any books, papers or vouchers in the Department of Streets and Lamps; but, from information and belief, they would state that if any were kept they were taken by the late commissioner when he left his office.

In the Street Commissioner's Department, owing to the troubles there and the injunction placed upon the books and papers, your Committee have been unable to make as thorough and extended an examination as they wished. But they are satisfied that no regular and systematic set of books have been kept. In fact, so deficient and negligent has been this department in the manner of keeping its accounts that the Comptroller has been compelled, of necessity, to open and keep certain books in his office, which should be kept in the Street Department.

In the Tax Commissioners' Office they have a complete and systematic set of books, and your Committee have been well pleased with the business-like manner in which the affairs of this Department have been conducted.

In the Board of Education and the Almshouse Department, your Committee did not go, as, for the vast sums expended by them, they are not responsible to the Common Council.

Before proceeding to specify the various errors of commission and omission on the part of the subordinates of the Comptroller, your Committee are compelled to say, that the disordered condition of the financial department of our City government reflects seriously upon the uniform character which the City of New-York has always borne for business capacity and ability. All the financial transactions of the City of New-York centre in the Comptroller's office, and all the transactions of the various departments should appear in gross upon the ledgers kept in the office of the Comptroller.

Your Committee first proceeded to the making out of a balance sheet under date of 1st January last, the late date of the Comptroller's last annual report, a copy of which is annexed marked A. This document shows the various accounts of expenditure of the City Government, also the receipts, the stocks, bonds and other obligations due by the City, together with the assets of the same, or at least such assets as are upon the ledger. An examination of the various items on this sheet has led to the following results: The indebtedness of the City (see statement marked B) for which stocks have been issued as shown by the ledger on the 1st January, 1857, amounted to $17,000,920 76

The amount as shown by the Comptroller in his annual report, same date, is	$16,994,156 00
Making a difference between the ledger and the report of	$6,764 76

The Comptroller obtained his statement probably from the Stock Clerk, who is undoubtedly correct. The accounts of the Stock Clerk are clear and correct, and proven to be so. Your Committee have had this department thoroughly examined, and they can bear witness to the correctness of the account of the Stock Clerk, his fidelity, and arduous duties. The Stock Clerk is right, but the book-keeper wrong. Where the error or errors making the difference are to be found can only be ascertained by going over the various stock accounts, which would require time and labor.

The total amount of revenue and assessment bonds as shown by the Comptroller's reports of 1854, '55 and '56, (for the last report does not give the total amount outstanding,) is	$5,039,[illegible] 00
(See statement marked C.)	
The total amount as shown by the books is	4,841,[illegible] 00
Making a difference of	$197,[illegible] 00

This difference has since been corrected, and would have been ascertained and corrected at the time, had the statement been made up directly from the ledger.

There also appears on the ledger of the Sinking Fund, folio 157, (see statement mark D,) a charge under the head of "Fire Loan Stock," amounting to $11,683 77. The Comptroller states in his annual report that the amount of Fire Loan Bond and Mortgages then on hand was $45,500. If this account Fire Loan Stock is intended to represent the amount of bonds and mortgages remaining unpaid of the Fire Loan, then there is a difference between the books and the Comptroller's report of $33,816 23. If this account is not intended to represent the amount of those mortgages unpaid, then the $45,500 mentioned by the Comptroller is not to be found upon the books, and the book-keeper himself is unable to tell what the account does represent, and your Committee are of the opinion that no one at present in the financial department can tell (without going back to the commencement of the account and studying it out) what it does represent. For there is no Fire Loan Stock now in existence, it having been paid off long ago. To correct this account a long investigation will be required, extending back through a period of 10 years.

This will have to be done to learn correctly what bonds were received, what bonds have been paid, and when, and what remained on hand; then this account can be fully explained.

The following charges appear on the books against parties who have been collectors of the public moneys. Many of them have legal offsets. Some of them are outlawed by the Statute of Limitations. Some of them are just within the limits of the law:

John [illegible], in 18[illegible]	$[illegible] 00
Thomas Lloyd, 18[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob Acker, Sheriff, in 18[illegible]	2,742 [illegible]
[illegible], Sheriff, in 18[illegible]	[illegible]
John [illegible], Contractor, in 18[illegible]	[illegible]
James [illegible] Morton, Contractor, in 18[illegible]	4,[illegible]
James D. Brown, Contractor, in 18[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Oliver Cobb, Collector of Taxes, in	[illegible]
E. F. Blackhouse	[illegible]
E. D. Fellows	[illegible]
Elijah R. [illegible]	[illegible]
Lewis Eaton	[illegible]
Sureties of John Layden	[illegible]
Owen W. Brennan	[illegible]
John [illegible]	[illegible]
John [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] S. Moore	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
William Burnham	[illegible]
John F. [illegible]	[illegible]
W. K. [illegible]	[illegible]
Robt. S. Ruggles	[illegible]
Cornelius Van [illegible]	[illegible]
Robert C. Montgomery	[illegible]
Abraham Miller	[illegible]
John G. Kipp	[illegible]
Charles Osborne	[illegible]
John K. Townsend	[illegible]
James DeVoe	[illegible]
Samuel V. Clark	[illegible]
Henry G. Boyle	[illegible]
Oliver Griswold	[illegible]
David [illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas E. Kellinger	[illegible]
John F. Truesdale	[illegible]
Jonathan D. Stephenson	[illegible]
Amounting to	[illegible]

If this large amount be a true and correct account of claims due to the City by the parties above named, immediate steps should be taken to collect the same, for if they be suffered to remain in their present position, soon the entire amount will be outlawed. Your Committee understand that the bonds given by the sureties of the aforementioned parties, but only a few of them, can be found in the Comptroller's Office. Your Committee would here state that of late years no register or written memorandum of any kind has been kept in the Comptroller's Office containing a record of the surety bonds held by the City as security for the faithful discharge of the duties of public officers. In fact, under the system at present pursued and followed up for several years past, public officers might as well give no security, for the reason that the bonds are not prosecuted.

Your Committee know of but one instance where a bond has been prosecuted, and even in that case, under the present system of management, the City had better at once withdrawn the suit. Statement E contains an exhibit of the amount of the several taxes remaining unpaid prior to Jan. 1, 1857. The total amount is $[illegible]. Harvey Hart, tax receiver, from May [illegible], to May 20, 1856, has an unsettled account on the books amounting to $59,139 28.

On the books kept in the Tax Commissioner's office, Mr. Hart's account, like all other accounts in that office, are systematically and regularly kept, and this account is regularly balanced. But it is not balanced on the books of the Comptroller.

Mr. Henry H. Howard, who succeeded Mr. Hart, has charged against him on the 1st of January, 1857, $2,198,643 69.

His account is in the same position as that of Harvey Hart. Your Committee are of the opinion that these accounts by this time should have been settled. That they are not balanced on the books of the City can be best explained by those who have charge of the books.

The following accounts, to wit:

Wells and pumps	[illegible]
Streets paving	[illegible]
Streets opening	[illegible]
Fencing vacant lots	[illegible]
Sewers	[illegible]
Liens on lots	[illegible]
Central Park	[illegible]
Amounting in the aggregate to	[illegible]

are intended to represent the total amount of outstanding assessments. These accounts should show all payments made by the City which are to be repaid by the collection of the assessments levied upon property for that purpose. When the assessments collected are not sufficient to pay for the work done, the deficiency is supplied by the issue of Assessment Bonds. The assessments when collected are credited to the appropriate accounts.

If the assessments be all paid, then the accounts will balance and there will be no necessity for an issue of Bonds. Therefore the amount of expenditures on these several accounts over the receipts should equal the amount of Assessment Bonds outstanding against the City. The foregoing statement shows the amount of this deficiency to be [illegible]

The total amount of Bonds [illegible]

Showing that more bonds have been issued [illegible] than there was deficiency to supply of [illegible]

If this amount of $4,157,[illegible] be the true amount spent for the purposes specified and this amount be now due the City of New-York, some action had better be taken [illegible] to relieve our [illegible] treasury. Your Committee undertook to have the [illegible] payments on these accounts [illegible] but were unable to proceed, first, on account of the limited appropriation; second, the Comptroller refused to pay the amount already appropriated. The only arrangement your Committee could make with their Accountant was to hold themselves personally responsible for the amount of the [illegible] appropriation, which being consumed, he refused to give his further services, as the gentleman he was unable to give his time and labor, subject to the result of a lawsuit for his reward. To examine the vouchers on these accounts would be a large undertaking, more than one person could accomplish in any reasonable time. Your Committee believe, however, from information received in the Comptroller's office, that such examination would lead to the discovery of the fact that charges are made on these accounts foreign to them, and which should not appear therein. The total amount of outstanding Assessment Bonds is not given in the last annual report, and is only to be ascertained by going over the report for several years past. The annual Report shows only the issue and redemption for each separate year.

The vast sums due to the City by defaulting officers, unpaid taxes and assessments, is sufficient to strike terror and alarm among our citizens. It indicates a carelessness in the keeping of the accounts, and the collection of the same, truly deplorable. The total amount of claims against sundry collectors and others, as shown in the foregoing part of this report,

Amount to	$[illegible]
Unpaid taxes	[illegible]
Assessments unpaid	[illegible]
Amounting altogether to the enormous sum of	[illegible]

Of this amount considerable will be collected. But who believes that, under the present management of our financial affairs, this amount will be materially reduced?

An examination of the returns made to the Bureau of Arrears, which is a bureau in the Comptroller's office, revealed a state of things disgraceful and deplorable.

This Bureau is second to none under the City Government. Through it all the large sums due the City for unpaid taxes and assessments find their way to the treasury. The collections amount to from one to two millions of dollars annually. Your Committee are of the opinion that no one in the whole finance department, not even the Clerk of Arrears himself, has the least idea of the amount for which this bureau should be held responsible. It is not known correctly what amount is placed in the hands of the Clerk for collection. The frauds, defalcations, errors and delinquencies found in the returns made to this bureau in the slight examination which they were only able to make, created in the minds of your Committee the greatest surprise and astonishment that such things should be allowed to exist. The returns of arrearages made to this bureau are used in no shape which are bound in books [illegible] they used. No [illegible] are credited on the returns made. This system has been practised since the organization of the Department; as the same returned [illegible] are presented to the persons representing or owning them numerous errors are discovered. It has already been ascertained that thousands of dollars returned as unpaid, had been paid to the collectors before the returns were made to the Clerk of Arrears. Over six hundred [illegible] have been recorded during the last three years in which the collectors themselves have acknowledged that they received the money. [illegible] And your Committee are of the opinion that a thorough examination of this Department would reveal the fact that thousands, if not hundreds, of such cases would be found. The Clerk of Arrears, whom your Committee believe has zealously endeavored to bring order out of chaos, is not able, owing to a want of [illegible] sufficient clerical force, to accomplish much as affairs now stand. The interests of the City Treasury imperatively require that a competent book-keeper should be selected to examine the books, from which the [illegible] Bureau are taken. [illegible] the persons making them and [illegible] had before the office and [illegible]. The present Clerk of Arrears concurs in these views of your committee. He has expressed to us his knowledge of the impossibility of accomplishing much good under the present system, and expresses his conviction that if a sufficient force, under the charge of an experienced and competent bookkeeper is employed, the saving to the City Treasury will more than a hundred fold compensate for the expense. He thinks it due to all parties, and so do your committee, that errors should be traced to their source, and the parties making them be held

[illegible] and the original amount of the [illegible]. Your Committee learn that of these 719 returns, not one has ever been [illegible] in the Comptroller's Office; that no attempt has ever been made to audit these accounts [illegible] should be charged [illegible] placed in his hands [illegible], and he held responsible therefor [illegible]

[illegible] Broadway and Sixth-avenue....... 341

[illegible] given as a few of the instances, [illegible] of which would fill up the pages of [illegible] volumes. It is proper to state here that his Honor the Mayor, though standing at the head of our public affairs, has no power to control [illegible], and is not to be held responsible for the errors of omission or commission existing in the finance department, all power and authority over that department being vested in the appropriate head.

In view of all these facts your Committee urge upon you not only as members of the Common Council and guardians of the interests of this great city, but as citizens—to stop not here, but to go forward with this examination until it shall be ascertained who is indebted to the City for moneys [illegible] in false returns, and when the [illegible] shall have been ascertained, to prosecute [illegible] in the Treasury of the people with impunity. Your Committee have their recommendations in [illegible] resolutions which they submit with this report.

Your Committee are compelled to acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. George Peckham, the accountant, who has conducted this investigation with so much ability, himself and assistant having devoted nearly three months of time. Your Committee would recommend that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated as their compensation.

Resolved, That the Committee on Examination of Public Accounts be continued, and that they are hereby instructed—

First—To revise and correct, and place in proper form and prepare proper books therefor, the accounts in the department of arrears, that they trace all errors to the proper party making them, and when the examination shall be concluded, to present to the Comptroller a correct account against each individual officer who may be responsible for the errors found, [illegible]

Second—To examine into the condition of the personal [illegible], to ascertain how much is due and unpaid on the original lists for the past five years, and to ascertain what measures can legally be taken [illegible]

Third—To examine the vouchers in the following [illegible] for the year 1857: Wells and pumps, streets [illegible], opening, fencing vacant lots, sewers, [illegible] and Central Park, and to report all payments made and charged [illegible] accounts which [illegible]

Fourth—To examine and correct the accounts which are mentioned in the foregoing report as incorrect.

Fifth—To extend their examination to the various [illegible]

Resolved, That they have power to employ clerical aid, and have power to send for persons and papers, and that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated therefor.

Destructive Conflagrations.

FIRE IN CHICAGO—LOSS OF TWELVE LIVES AND $500,000.

The Chicago Press of the 20th has full particulars of the [illegible] fire which occurred in that city on [illegible]. It broke out at 3½ A. M. in the [illegible] block, Nos. 109 and 111 South Water-street, and destroyed [illegible] large warehouses. It originated, as is supposed, from a [illegible] of clerks and [illegible] in a Sabbath night's revel. Early after the alarm was given, those first on the ground saw females in a state of dishabille, and some of them, with other occupants of the upper stories, were [illegible] in a state of nudity, making their hurried escape from the building. It should be added that the same [illegible] in the Lake-street blocks. [illegible] had bachelor apartments in the upper lofts. The following are the sufferers by the fire:

[illegible] Smith & Co.	[illegible]	Ed. Hempstead	$30,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dr. Maxwell	8,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lewis & Page	70,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	D. S. Smith	6,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hornick, Cross & Co.	42,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pickle Bros.	20,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	A. D. Titsworth & Co.	40,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lodgers (estimated)	1,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	Clark & Bates	10,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dr. Douglas	5,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Owner of 103 South [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Owner of 103 South [illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	Honore & Co	2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	Newhall & Bro.	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The insurance is but about one-quarter of the loss. From the great height of the block Nos. 111 and [illegible], to which the fire had extended, it towered high above the less modern and humble block on the east, one of the oldest in the city. The [illegible] was occupied by the Messrs. [illegible] as [illegible] variety store. Having accommodated itself to the change of grade, the building was but [illegible] stories above the present sidewalk.

It was thought advisable to clear the store, and a large force of men, firemen and others, were aiding in the removal of the goods. Numbers of firemen and citizens were upon the roof. Probably at one time not less than two hundred persons were within and upon the building. It was thought that the store was comparatively safe. Doubtless, those who [illegible] had no thought of peril.

Suddenly [illegible]. The heavy and towering wall of the [illegible] building had fallen outward upon the roof of [illegible]'s establishment, and carried all before it to the basement. Firemen and citizens, wall, roof and merchandise, with the burning ruins from the store adjoining, all mingling, fell.

A [illegible] scene of terror and dismay ensued. The [illegible] of the wall left standing had fortunately preserved the front portion of the store, which was densely thronged by a confused crowd. Many of those [illegible] by the flying missiles, many were [illegible] and bruised in the flight of their companions. [illegible] all was clear for a space extending about [illegible] feet from the front. The store was very deep, [illegible] the whole length [illegible] was a mass of ruins, now beginning to burn [illegible]

[illegible] Thos. Buckley, aged [illegible]; [illegible] aged [illegible]; Augusta Wolfe, aged 18; John Farr, aged [illegible]; [illegible]; Unknown.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE TOWN OF LANSING, MICH.

On Saturday night last, a band of incendiaries [illegible]. At 2 A. M. the Moore Block, owned by Hon. Geo. W. Peck, was discovered to be on fire. [illegible] and the whole village was [illegible] by the vigilance of our citizens from destruction [illegible] all the books and [illegible] were destroyed.

The losses are estimated as follows: [illegible]

[illegible] of the village, only one of which was insured [illegible] belonging to [illegible] Bailey, worth $800. [illegible] the barn of D. P. Raisy, and the [illegible] of [illegible] W. Bowman at the same time.

[illegible] was caught in the act of firing the [illegible] Methodist Church, and the excited crowd seized, and would have hung him upon the spot, but for the prompt interference of Dr. [illegible], P. LaRue, and others, who rescued him from their hands.

A meeting was held to organize a Protective Police, to act as a night watch, and to take such measures as the emergency requires. Sunday morning a second person, named William Rice, was arrested, supposed to be an accomplice, and others are implicated. The officers have them in charge. This is a sad blow to the village, from which it will not soon recover.

STATE POLITICS.

Address of the Republican State Committee.

TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

Fellow-Citizens: In a government formed as is our own, and resting upon popular suffrage for its beneficent administration, not to say its very existence, no person clothed with the prerogative of a voter can innocently intermit the exercise of the important duty to which he is called by the recurrence of an election. Duty to his country, respect for the memory and labors of those who laid the foundations of our republican institutions, regard for present personal interest, a just sense of the claims of posterity, and above all a grateful appreciation of the blessings of self-government, when wisely administered, all call you to a faithful exercise of the privilege which preeminently distinguishes the American citizen. The man who can only be stirred to the exercise of this high function by the din of popular turmoil and excitement, cannot be said to possess the characteristics of a patriot, or those of a man of wisdom. No general election can occur in which bad or incompetent men may not be chosen to office, if virtuous and intelligent citizens neglect to exercise the privilege and duty through which such a result may be thwarted. Experience has demonstrated that times of comparative stagnation are those most dangerous to the well-being of the State. It was "whilst men slept" that the "enemy sowed tares amongst the wheat;" and it is at times when the popular mind is exhausted by previous excitement, and public watchfulness is measurably withdrawn, that men with personal interests to subserve and ambitious motives to gratify are most keen in the pursuit of their objects, counting largely upon the apathy of the community for the success of their schemes. Considerations such as these, aside from others of higher import, call upon the Republican Electors of this State to put forth strenuous exertions for the maintenance of their principles—demand from each the consecration of an hour, and if need be of a day, to the service of the State and country.

The last autumnal election evinced unmistakably the fact that in New-York, as well as in nearly every Northern State, the spirit which actuated our fathers in their struggle for Freedom—the principles of justice and equality which had been engrafted upon our institutions by those who framed them—was neither extinct in the minds of their posterity, or unappreciated by the large majority of our citizens. It needed but an occasion to witness the manifestation of a feeling as prevalent as it is deep-seated—a sentiment that scorns and condemns injustice and tyranny, whether inflicted under the aegis of State laws and the cognomen of a "peculiar institution," or enforced upon unwilling citizens by the bayonets of a Federal soldiery, under the illusory designation of "popular sovereignty." No man who rightly appreciates the American character will for a moment believe, that a sentiment at once just, tolerant and Democratic—the emanation of feelings implanted for high and holy purposes in our very nature—can be either eradicated or overborne by defeat. No, it is not in the extinction of the honest convictions of the free citizens of the North, that the Slave Democracy place their confidence. Their trust is in the supineness of their Republican antagonists. Their hope of success is based upon superior activity—upon the conviction that their forces are largely concentrated in cities and villages, and can be easily brought into requisition; whilst the less corruptible rural population, from whose intelligence and patriotism they have little to expect and much to fear, are scattered over sparsely populated districts, engaged in earnest occupation, and too often prone to waive the exercise of their elective franchise. They point to the recent elections in Western States, and claim the diminished Republican vote as an evidence of the increasing popularity of the present General Administration; and derive from ostensible appearances, encouragement to fresh exertions against the integrity of New-York. They strive to alienate the friends of Freedom from each other; and whilst laboring themselves in behalf of an oligarchy which sinks all considerations of party, and blends all shades of opinion into one of devotion to the perpetuity and extension of Slavery, they extol as of the highest importance every party caprice, however absurd, that shall answer the one great purpose of keeping asunder men who agree upon the most vital principles of government. How far hopes and expectations founded upon assumptions such as these, are to be realized, the Republicans of New-York must answer. We call their attention to the subject in the earnest conviction that zeal, untiring activity, and persistent labor, from this time to the closing of the polls, are indispensable to the maintenance of the proud position which New-York holds in the galaxy of Free States.

Of no truth are our political opponents more thoroughly convinced, than of the fact that a submission of national issues to the test of a popular verdict would result, as at the last election, in their overwhelming defeat. Hence their efforts to withdraw the public attention from the progressive inroads of the Slave Power, and to turn it aside to the consideration of questions of far less weight and magnitude. Secure in the possession of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches of the General Government, their efforts are now directed to the conquest of the State sovereignties as the only barrier to unlimited jurisdiction. Seizing upon circumstances of unavoidable necessity, they malign and distort the action of our State Legislature, seek to alarm the public mind in regard to questions of domestic policy, for the recurrence of which they are alike responsible, and trust through the traditionary dislike of our citizens to taxation, to secure a triumph in the coming election, which could not be attained by fair and legitimate means.

All reflecting minds concur in regarding the Canals of this State as an inheritance of which she has just cause to be proud. Not an Executive has been found since their construction was commenced, of whatever political faith, who has not proclaimed them as an object worthy of the fostering care of the State; and rich, not only in the revenue which they yield, in the increased valuation of property which they have produced, in the facilities of transportation furnished to our own citizens, but more than all, in the teeming productions poured into the lap of this State from the fruitful West, invigorating our commerce, building up our cities, and adding immeasurably to the wealth of the State at home and its character abroad. So firmly fixed is this conviction of the value of our internal improvements in the minds of our citizens, that no party has yet been found which has dared to make their abandonment, or even curtailment of progress, an article of distinctive faith or experiment. When, therefore, in 1853, the Legislature failed, at its regular session, to make that provision towards a continuance of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, which Gov. Seymour, in his annual message, had recommended, he convoked them in extra session, to compel the adoption of means whereby the end he deemed so necessary should be secured. The constitutional limit of indebtedness had been reached; and no measure short of an amendment of that instrument, whereby $9,000,000 of dollars could be borrowed and applied to the enlargement, was deemed adequate to the emergency. Resolutions to this effect were accordingly reported by a Joint Committee, composed of six Democrats and two Whigs; and the constitutional amendment thus initiated was adopted by a vote of 20 to 1 in the Senate, and with perfect unanimity in the Assembly—thus showing the entire abnegation of party considerations in the measure. No less marked in this respect was the vote at the succeeding session, when another Legislature adopted the same resolutions with but a single dissenting vote in each of the legislative branches. In February, 1854, the constitutional amendment was submitted to popular ratification, and resulted in a majority of 123,345 in favor of its adoption. Thus all parties expressed their concurrence in the policy of an immediate completion of the Enlargement of the Canals. The money was borrowed and the work prosecuted down to the present time.

At the last session of the Legislature a contingency was presented, as unwelcome as it was unavoidable. It was that of providing means for the completion of the enlargement so recently attained. The constitutional limit of borrowing money had been reached; and the alternatives were presented of abandoning the further prosecution of the work, of reopening the Constitution for further loans, or of resorting to taxation for the means requisite to complete the undertaking, upon which so many millions of dollars had been already lavished. The Legislature met the crisis thus forced upon it, by the adoption of the last mentioned alternative, and directed the levying of one mill additional to the existing State tax; the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the enlargement. To have abandoned, and stopped short in a work in which the State had already embarked its millions, with liabilities for damages under existing contracts to an untold amount, would have been an act of fatuity as reprehensible as it would have been cowardly. [illegible]

[illegible] for the ratification of an act of indispensable necessity. And yet for carrying out a measure alike conceived in by all parties, and for which all are equally responsible, it is sought by our opponents to bring odium upon the Republican Party, because, forsooth, it had a majority in the last Legislature! In what other manner would the so-called Democratic Party have met the same crisis, had they been in the ascendency? How would these same men who now cry out against taxation, falsely attributing it to the result of Republican extravagance, have made the welkin ring, had the Legislature of last Winter failed to meet, in the only practicable way, the exigency which had arisen! No, fellow-citizens; the increase of taxation to which you are to be subjected was in no wise the result of a necessity created by the Republican Party, or of voluntary choice on the part of its representatives. It was a stern necessity, growing out of circumstances beyond their control, and for the creation of which all parties are alike responsible, that impelled them to action. Burthensome to most of you as the imposition may be, it will be found in the end to have been the most economical policy that could be pursued. Had the same means been earlier resorted to, greater economy in the public expenditure would undoubtedly have been secured. But whatever may have been the errors of the past, the Republican Party is in no wise responsible for their occurrence. Placed by your votes in a condition of responsibility, your representatives would have been unworthy of respect and justly amenable to condemnation, had they failed in their duty to the State, in the crisis in which its financial affairs were placed by previous legislative and executive action. For the confidence reposed in your integrity they deserve your commendation; and that man pays a poor compliment to your intelligence, who endeavors to impress upon you the conviction that your representatives have in this matter either wantonly or wickedly increased the public burdens.

The principles that called the Republican Party into existence, are as important, and we doubt not as dear now to every patriotic heart, as at any preceding moment. That man has studied the history of the past to little purpose, who does not perceive that the struggle between the antagonistic principles of our Government—Freedom and Slavery—must go on until one or the other becomes permanently ascendant. The one relies for its success upon patriotic impulse, and that spirit of justice and humanity which recognizes in every fellow-being the inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The other is sustained by a direct pecuniary interest of more than fifteen hundred millions of dollars—by a sleepless vigilance and tyrannous concentration of power, which never falters or hesitates as to the means by which its interests are to be advanced. Between opposing elements thus sustained, it is natural that the contest should be protracted and occasional victories inure to either party. But the ultimate result cannot be doubtful. The increase of population, the diffusion of intelligence, the permanent interests and prosperity of the country, to say nothing of the immutable principles of justice, all point to the ultimate triumph of Freedom, however by fraud or vacillation the period of its ascendency may be postponed. Should the Convention which now assumes to act for the citizens of Kansas in the formation of a Constitution, carry out the obvious designs of its members and those of the General Government, the next session of Congress will witness a desperate struggle to add another Slaveholding member to the Confederacy, despite alike of the dictates of justice and the indignant remonstrances of the Free States. Nothing could so essentially aid this iniquitous measure—nothing could so dampen the courage of our brethren in other States—nothing could so invigorate the action of the weak and wicked doughfaces in office and out—as a victory of the Slave Democracy in the State of New-York. Rejoicing in the financial disasters that have overtaken the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North, there would come up a louder, deeper, more exultant shout of triumph, should New-York fall from her proud position, and trail her banners in the dust before the allies and upholders of Slavery extension. New-York, no longer governed by her own laws, which declare that no man shall be held in bondage within her borders, would be regarded as a subjugated province, fit only to be governed by such rules as the Executive and Judicial authorities at Washington may see fit to prescribe. No, fellow-citizens; this must not be. You owe it to yourselves, you owe it to your brethren in other States, you owe it to the character of your country abroad, you owe it to the principles of truth, justice and humanity, to avert a result so disastrous. A ticket composed of pure and unexceptionable men, experienced in public affairs and true to the Constitution, has been nominated for your support. In their hands the interests of the State, financially and politically, will be safe, and its means so applied as to secure a speedy relief from existing burdens. *The few days that intervene between this and the election should be devoted to instant organization.* Leave no means unemployed to bring every Republican voter to the polls; and with an exertion at all commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved, you may count upon a victory that shall be brilliant in its accomplishments, and worthy the character of our State.

E. D. MORGAN,	D. C. LITTLEJOHN,
JAMES W. NYE,	J. J. BRIGGS,
E. T. MANIERE,	C. LITTLEFIELD,
JOHN C. FLOYD,	J. D. WILLIAMS,
A. P. STANTON,	R. F. BRUCE,
LEWIS C. PLATT,	A. S. DIVEN,
JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,	JAMES C. SMITH,
JAS. M. FORSYTH,	ALFRED ELY,
CHAS. L. BEALE,	DUVAL RANSOM,
EDWARD DODD,	E. G. SPAULDING,
W. A. WHEELER,	PHILIP DORSHEIMER,
HENRY CHURCHILL,	A. L. UPHAM.

Republican State Committee.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Oct. 23.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 258 to 261, 263 to 265, 267 to 274. *Part II.*—Nos. 276 to 285, 287 to 292, 294.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1341½, 1200, 228, 1123, 2066, 966, 1404, 631, 1015, 2316, 2090, 602, 2272, 1192, 1194, 844, 2214, 1210, 1002, 392, 1730, 1411, 238. *Part II.*—Nos. 1661, 1548, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1675, 1676 to 1680, 1682, 1683.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 75, 65, 144, 230, 242.

Superior Court.—Nos. 399, 569, 500, 255, 544, 545, 626, 263, 305, 633, 267, 561, 555, 390, 636, 638, 639, 640, 642, 643, 644, 645, 647, 648, 650, 651, 652, 655, 656, 657, 660.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.—Oct. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Albert S. James vs. Geo. W. Stillwell.—Ordered that the amended complaint, so called, be set aside as irregular, and that the defendant have twenty days from this date to answer the complaint as originally served.

Elizabeth Fuller vs. Adam W. Turnbull, Jr., and wife.—There is an implied power of sale in the will. No person being named to execute it, the Executors take by like implication. The statute makes a trust power peremptory unless (which this is not) it be in express terms discretionary. A sale must therefore take place, unless both the beneficiaries waive it and prefer to hold in common. Order accordingly.

Joseph Slade impleaded, &c., vs. Reuben Gurnee.—Motion to open default denied, without costs.

Ogden Howell vs. L. A. Fuller.—A reply to a sworn answer must itself be verified also (Code, section 156.) This reply is not verified, and must, on that ground, be stricken out as irregular.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Paul Spofford vs. A. M. Hatch.—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, without costs.

Sarah Fitch, &c., vs. John W. McGill, &c.—If plaintiffs' exception is insisted on, the accounts must be sent to the same or another referee, or parties and witnesses be examined before the Court.

In the matter of the Empire City Bank.—Order confirming referee's report as amended; settled.

Thomas Saunders vs. Marshall O. Roberts.—In this case (reported on Wednesday) the Jury disagreed.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

H. O. Brewer vs. J. G. Meyer et al.—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $5 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before His Honor Recorder Smith.

The case of George E. Parmelee, the merchant who robbed his fellow merchants, Messrs. Dibble & Co., in Warren-street, of about $35,000 worth of goods, by means of a rope ladder, was not called on yesterday, according to announcement. Parmelee is to be used, it seems, as a witness in a criminal suit somehow connected with the business.

James Smith, on the evening of Oct. 7, attempted to pass a forged $3 bill on the Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey, at the oyster saloon of J. W. Showler, No. 643 Broadway. Smith's conduct was suspicious, and Showler concluded to give Smith into the custody of officer Bull. Officer Bull searched Smith and found twenty-seven bills of the same bank and denomination concealed about his person. Bull accordingly took Smith into safe keeping, and yesterday Smith pleaded guilty. The friends of Smith will address letters to him to the care of the Keeper of the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the ensuing five years.

Charles Lewis, a very genteel youth, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Appearances are distrustful. Lewis, though respectably connected, and only 17 years old, was previously twice convicted of grand larceny in this Court. On the first occasion, the Recorder mercifully suspended judgment, with a fair warning that punishment would follow the next offence. Lewis heeded not the warning, and being convicted on the next offence was sentenced to two years and six months at Sing Sing. The adroit youth managed to escape from the officers, who were conveying him to that place of atonement and hard labor. He was missing for a long time, but was arrested the other day in the commission of the old offence, and yesterday appeared a third time before the Recorder. [illegible] and the Recorder was lenient, [illegible] talked about Lewis becoming eventually a respectable member of society, and so forth, and sentenced him to [illegible] imprisonment after the term for which he was sentenced before his escape was served out. Lewis had all the appearance of a young gentleman, and everybody seemed [illegible] that so young and genteel a boy could be so addicted to crime.

Peter Rebenhall was tried for receiving stolen goods. He was defended by Mr. Blankman and convicted.

MARINE COURT.

Before [illegible]

Robert M. Weed vs. Charles F. Henningsen.—This was an action for recovering goods, consisting of bonnets, silk robes, silk and other dresses, collars, gloves, &c., sold to the wife of the defendant. The defendant's answer sets up merely a general denial.

The plaintiff's claim [illegible] and character of the goods, and the defendant's style of living. That his wife had boarded at the New-York Hotel and other houses of high standing, and lived rather extravagantly. That the wife purchased the goods, and they were charged to her. Counsel for defendant contended that the credit was given to the wife and not to the husband, and she only could be sued. The Court instructed the Jury that the wife was considered in law the agent of the husband, and that if the goods were suitable to the condition of the wife in her relations to society, they were necessaries and the husband was liable. Without leaving their seats, the Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for full amount and interest, amounting to $100 61.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 22.

Before Justices Osborn and Flandreau.

Madeline Anherst charged her husband, Jacob, with having violently beaten her; besides which, according to the summons, it was his "constant habit," and "without any justification." After the complaint had been substantiated, the prisoner was discharged at request of the witness.

Catharine Nagle made the same complaint against her husband, Daniel, who, upon hearing, was discharged at her request.

Jacob Stone, No. 433 Pearl-street, charged with stealing a piece of [illegible], value $1, was found guilty and sentenced to confinement in the City Prison for six months.

John McWilliams, charged with purloining a cloth overcoat, upon the evidence of Lewis Wolf, who saw him steal it, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Wm. McGlinn was charged with assailing his wife, Anne, and "blacking her eyes." The case was heard and the prisoner discharged at request of complainant—a frequent termination of these cases.

Joseph [illegible] was brought up for having assaulted Wm. F. Quin, choking him and attempting to strike him. Sentence suspended.

Michael Coun[illegible] was charged by Bridget, his wife, with having beaten her. Discharged, as in other instances, at request of complainant.

Theodore Alderman was charged with stealing a pair of boots from John Danishe. Alderman admitted the theft and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Delaney, charged with an assault upon George W. Young, was discharged in the absence of witnesses.

James McMann was charged on the oath of Martin Fischer of the Sixteenth Ward Police with having seized him and bitten deponent's thumb while in discharge of his duty as an officer. This is one of those bad boys in the Sixteenth Ward who has been arrested several times. The officer had arrested somebody else, and this young rowdy attempted to rescue him. Guilty; six months at the Penitentiary.

Peter Surman was charged by Barbara Wagner with beating her with his fist. Discharged in absence of witnesses.

William Powell, charged on the deposition of Thomas Rutter, with having stolen a quantity of leaden pipe, value $6, was discharged, no witness appearing.

Patrick Dempsey, charged with stealing a pair of boots, and admitting the soft impeachment, was discharged in the absence of witnesses.

Peter Caulfield was charged by his wife Ellen with having "beaten her with a stone, injuring her in a shameful manner." The cruel assault was fairly substantiated and the brute was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. In this case the wife did not attempt like others to beg him off. It came out in evidence that Peter had sold the bed to buy rum.

Madame Kohler *alias* Susan Bugnart *alias* somebody else, was charged by James Lanigan, a policeman of sixth patrol, with keeping a house for common prostitutes at No. 24 Elm-street. The accused was dressed in dark clothes, and rather a respectable looking woman. She pleaded that she was about to vacate the premises, upon which sentence was suspended.

William King, a colored boy about 13 years of age, was charged on the deposition of Charles Oxford, of No. 104 [illegible]-street, with having stolen a black mare, a set of harness and a wagon, worth in all $225, the property being found in his possession when offering it for sale. The charge was made out and the prisoner sent to the House of Refuge.

John Murphy was charged with having beaten John King "shamefully." He was declared guilty, but at the forgiving suggestion of the complainant, sentence was suspended.

John Barlow *alias* Smith and other false names, was charged by Charles Birdsall, No. 24 Cortlandt-street, with stealing a quantity of black cravats, value $17. He was brought up for trial a few weeks ago and found guilty. At the earnest solicitation of his father, who promised to take him to Illinois where he the father resided, and also at the solicitation of Mr. Beale, the agent of the Prison Association, judgment was suspended. Since that time he has been repeatedly arrested on various and similar charges, and two days ago was recommitted by Justice Connolly for petit larceny. He was called up to-day on the above old charge, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The Justice will forward the late charge to the Grand Jury, and have him tried for the second offence, which will justify the Court in sending him to the State Prison.

Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, of No. 151 Worth-street, was charged by Lewis M. Pease, No. 155 Worth-street, with keeping a disorderly house, or more specific calling, a "resort for tipplers, drunkards, prostitutes and thieves." So severe and unmistakable an imputation upon the respectability of her domicile being substantiated, Ellen was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, the magistrates expressing it as their decided opinion that "such places ought to be put down."

Patrick Conklin, charged by Jeremiah Buckley with a common assault, was discharged at request of complainant.

Several other cases of assault were adjudicated with the same result.

Thomas Gillen, found guilty of assault upon Chas. Watkins, the Court were lenient with him and fined him $5, under circumstances relating to the dependence of his family upon him and his previous good character.

Thomas Hobbs was charged with stealing three sign-boards, value $20, and Thomas J. Lilly saw him do it and take them away in a cart from the lawful possession and premises of John H. Hardie, of No. 156 Water-street. Mr. Lilly hails from No. 43 Wall-street, the telegraph office. Thomas was set at liberty, inasmuch as there were no witnesses in appearance.

Charles Held was held upon the oath of James Bradley, a policeman, for selling intoxicating liquors at No. 31 Bowery, on Sunday last, "against the form of the statute in such case made and provided." The prisoner waived a trial by jury, and demanded trial at Special Sessions. The case was dismissed this morning from the Court, a suit having been entered for the recovery of a penalty of $50 for the same offence.

John Levine was charged by Adolphus Lappman, of No. 96 Eldridge-street, with having assaulted him; that he "took deponent by the beard in a violent manner." It was a dispute between parties as to the right of possession of premises. The accused was acquitted.

Several other cases of common assault were discharged in absence of witnesses.

The calendar for Special Sessions for this day was 28 prison cases and 28 bail cases.

A case of violation of the law under the Corporation Ordinances, for interfering with the Health Warden in the execution of his office when acting under the direction of the City Inspector, was adjourned to the 29th inst. The accused, Aldebert R. Turner, of Thirty-seventh-street, N. R., resisted the removal of dead hogs from his premises. A material witness for the defence was absent, and for that reason the magistrates ordered the case to stand over.

After hearing a few other cases the Court rose, adjourning to next day at 9.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, yet steady. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former prices. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 11¼c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.@10c., cash; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Owing to the scarcity of this commodity the current movements are insignificant, and prices are unsettled. Middling Uplands are quoted nominally at from 11½c.@12c., and other grades at proportionate rates, cash, ℔ ℔.

DRY GOODS—The *Independent*, of this morning, says: "Business at wholesale being very light, resort has been had very generally to retail sales at a reduction below wholesale prices for cash. Credits are now refused, and business is contracted to a cash basis. On these terms few goods are sold. At auction nothing is going on. Large quantities of imported goods are being returned to Europe. The resort to renewals of notes and general extensions is become epidemic. Transactions of this kind have taken place in private. Bank officers inform us that most of their bills receivable as they fall due are met by renewals and re-discounts and could not otherwise be paid. There is a general disposition on the part of the creditors to ease their debtors, whom it is not their interest to let go down if possible. The quantity of goods on hand is very large, and unsalable on the present terms. [illegible] that the domestic exchanges will improve in time to admit of a late trade before the Winter sets in."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and rather firmer. Sales 11,800 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 65 @ $4 75
Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Superfine Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian appears in better demand at higher prices; sales 1,300 bbls. superfine to extra, at [illegible]. Southern Flour [illegible]; sales 1,350 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at [illegible]. Rye Flour [illegible]. Corn Meal [illegible] for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible], including good ordinary White Western at [illegible]; Red do. at [illegible]; prime to very choice White Southern at [illegible]; and fair to very choice Red Southern at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn is plentiful and cheaper. Sales 38,000 bushels at 70c.@71½c. for mixed Western, delivered, ℔ bushel. Towards the close it was not difficult to buy at our lowest quotation. Rye and Barley are unchanged. 700 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 10 ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand and are worth [illegible] for Western and Canadian, [illegible] for Jersey; and [illegible] for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 19.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	2,850
Wheat, bushels	39,431	107,858
Corn, bushels	10,003	31,619
Oats, bushels	10,040	——

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movements, since the opening of navigation to Oct. 19:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Total	311,174	8,362,173	5,946,080	832,177

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Total	102,480	6,176,222	6,685,944	300,774

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 21.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	475	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	32,736	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	28,704	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	——
Oats, bushels	10,431	[illegible]

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 20.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	——	2,375
Wheat, bushels	——	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	——	[illegible]

* Owing to the severe storm there were no receipts by lake.

Troy Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 21.

Commencing with Sunday last, there has been a great revival of business at the Canal Collector's office at West Troy, on account of the arrival of boats from the West. On that day there were fifty arrivals from the West, a larger number than had arrived during the entire ten days previous. They were mostly loaded with produce. On Monday and yesterday the increase of arrivals from the West continued.

HAY—Sales, 800 bales North River, for shipment, at [illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Dull and heavy at 6c.@9c., cash ℔ ℔.

IRON—Unchanged.

LEAD—Inactive and nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and (nominally) $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack demand, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 22½c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@30c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in fair demand, including common at from $1 40@$1 45, ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered. Most holders now ask $1 50. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine is in request and is worth 40c.@41c., cash, in large and small lots, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are very quiet, and are generally nominal in price.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales, 190 bbls., in lots, at from $21 40@$21 50, for Mess; and $16 50@$17 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10½c.@11c. for Hams, and 9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon, 10c.@13c. ℔ ℔. Lard continues heavy and unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 175 bbls, common to choice, at [illegible] ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $14@$15 for extra Western do.; $12 50@$13 for new Country Mess and $9 50@$10 for do. do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@17½c. for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm, at 6c.@8½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is in limited request at our quotations—$3@$4 25 for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in pretty good demand at strengthening rates. Sales since our last 650 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6½c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in better request at firmer rates. Stuart's varieties have advanced ½c. ℔ ℔. The currency now is as follows: Loaf 11½c. Crushed 10½c. Ground 10¼c. Circle A—Crushed 10½c., ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 70,000 ℔s. prime on private terms. Holders now generally ask 9½@10c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There were 265 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 21c.@21½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were doing better. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@20s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Personal.

Mr. Elijah Hise, of Russelville, Ky., publishes a spicy card, slightly abusive of the officers of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, because they refused to pay his deposit in coin. He says he don't care a —— for that Bank or any other.

A public reception is to be given to Hon. Neal Dow on his return to Portland, from Europe.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 14 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing-House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front house No. 222 Lexington av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, furnished or unfurnished, No. 8 Washington Terrace, Hoboken, within one minute's walk from ferries. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, in Clermont av., Brooklyn, a few doors north of Lafayette av., the centre one of three brown-stone front houses. Apply to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 251 Pearl-st., New-York City.

TO LET—FOUR PRIVATE STABLES, NO. 37 East 33d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., of different prices. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in the best part of 2d av., to rent to May, or for a longer period if wished, at a reduced rate for 6 months. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET—THE house and grounds lately occupied by C. W. Lawrence, at Forest Hill. The house is large and convenient, neatly furnished and fitted for a Winter residence; the stable large, and everything suited for a family desirous of living in the country, near the City; the depot is on the place, within eight minutes of 31st-st. For further particulars inquire of W. E. LAWRENCE, No. 110 Water-st., or of RICHARD LAWRENCE, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FROM 15th November to April 1, in 17th-st., near Union-square. The house is in perfect order, newly furnished, at a moderate rate. To a small family the rent will be reasonable. Address Box 1,473 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—A first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience on Gallatin-place, near Livingston-st., to let, with the furniture. Apply on the premises, or at No. 90 John-st., New-York.

$300—TO LET—AT THIS CHEAP RENT, FROM now until 1st May next, the handsome modern three story, and basement houses Nos. 280 and 282 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., handsome location. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 49 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER, WISHING TO BREAK up housekeeping, offers a neatly furnished house, with all the modern improvements, eligibly situated in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs., at $150 a month. Address F. F., Times office.

TO LEASE—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on 5th-av., with stable. Address Box No. 301 Post-Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A BEAUTIFUL gothic cottage and eight lots of land in Greenfield, near Flatbush, within half an hour's ride of Fulton Ferry, warranted perfectly healthy; will sell at a sacrifice on easy terms, or exchange for anything of equal value. Inquire of W. MATTHEWS, No. 107 Franklin-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY bank or insurance stocks, a first-class, brown-stone house and lot on West 36th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of WILLIAM F. HAWS, No. 288 Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY stone-front house, No. 46 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., in excellent order for a genteel family. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, to consist of 3 or 4 rooms on second floor, with a kitchen suitable for a gentleman, wife and servant; one in the Ninth Ward, having all the modern improvements, preferred; rent not to exceed $200 a year. Address, with full particulars, C. H. S., Broadway Post-Office.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

[illegible] on application to AUSTENS, General Agents, No. [illegible] Bowery-st., New-York.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAS. & WM. HURRY, [illegible] No. 140 Pearl-st., is dissolved. JAS. HURRY.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE [illegible]

CLOSING OUT SALE commencing on NEXT MONDAY, Oct. 26, at which time we shall offer the New-York public the greatest bargains on record. AN INDUCEMENT [illegible] following LIST OF PRICES: White China Dinner Plates, [illegible]; White China Soup Plates, [illegible]; [illegible] Silver-plated Cake Baskets [illegible]; Ivory-handled Table Knives, Sheffield make, [illegible]; Ivory-handled Dessert Knives, Sheffield make, [illegible].

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!! For a few days only. WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., IMPORTERS, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of their season's importation at RETAIL, embracing RICH DRESS SILKS, of every description. SILK ROBES A VOLANTE. SILK ROBES A QUILLE. PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS. PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES [illegible]. PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES. SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS. WOOL PLAIDS. 1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes à Quille. Together with a large line of more common dress goods. 8-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS. BROCHE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS. CHENILLE-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS. PLUSH-BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS. 16-4 WOOL SHAWLS. CHENILLE SCARFS. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. All of which we offer to the public at [illegible]. Will open on Monday at [illegible] A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! IMMENSE REDUCTION. $100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY AT ANY SACRIFICE. [illegible] 10s. FRENCH MERINO reduced to [illegible]. 200 Pieces [illegible] yards wide PARAMATTA [illegible]. Extra width pillow-case MUSLIN [illegible]. Merrimac CALICOES, [illegible] Scotch GINGHAMS, [illegible] DE LAINES, [illegible]. BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!! Also, $20,000 worth of BLACK SILKS, [illegible] less than current prices. [illegible] H. B. CLAFT & CO. [illegible]

GREAT SACRIFICE OF CARPETS. Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK AT RETAIL, for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of MEDALLION, WILTONS, VELVETS AND BRUSSELS, HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c. DOUGHTY & BROTHERS, No. 241 Broadway, Opposite the Park.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST. GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS. The subscriber is prepared to CLOSE OUT his Fall and Winter stock of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS, at Retail, FOR CASH, At 40 per cent. below cost prices. W. H. MACKENZIE, Nos. 280 and 282 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL. FOR CASH. We shall open this day ONE THOUSAND DOZEN FASHIONABLE LINEN COLLARS, at $1 40 PER DOZEN. IRA PEREGO & SON'S Popular stand, No. 61 Nassau-st.

FOR SIXTY DAYS. A large stock of DRY GOODS, From the wholesale store of RUFUS SANGER, No. 144 Broadway, To be sold at RETAIL, FOR CASH ONLY, AT NO. 380 BOWERY.

BOYS' CLOTHING UNDER COST. NEW PARIS STYLES. IMMENSE VARIETY FOR SCHOOL, TRAVELING AND DRESS PURPOSES AT GENIN'S OUTFITTING BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

NOT FAILED! NOT FAILED!! NOT FAILED!!! AND MUST MEET OUR PAYMENTS!!! A large lot of Winter Cloaks at [illegible]. Lyons Velvets at [illegible]. A call will satisfy ladies there is no deception. No offer refused. BENSON & WILSON, No. 316 Canal-st.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT. A RUN ON JAMES' DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE, No. 163 6th-av., near 9th-st. 2,000 persons had to go away unserved. Extra salesmen engaged for this day. We would advise ladies to go early to avoid the rush. The whole stock is to be sold below wholesale prices for cash.

CARPETS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. Owing to our heavy importations we are selling off our stock at retail, at prices never before offered in this market. DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.

DAMAGED GOODS. French broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, blankets, [illegible] cloths, plaids, poplins, de laines, ginghams, [illegible] table cloths, &c., for sale at low cash prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 24 Catharine-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 613 BROADWAY.—Ladies and [illegible] fully inform you that I have this season, besides our usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

TEACHERS.

A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, graduate of a College, [illegible] years' experience in teaching [illegible] to teach the English branches, [illegible]

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO FORM an engagement as visiting governess in a family, to instruct in English, French and Music, or in a school, to teach the English branches. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.—AN AMERICAN LADY, [illegible]

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY [illegible]

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation either in the City or country, as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; [illegible]

A DISTRICT SCHOOL TEACHER [illegible] wishes a situation. Address [illegible] Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price two cents. Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible].

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles intending to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the [illegible] of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that ought not be [illegible].

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and her private packages of the Associated Press by great exertion were forwarded by the 5 o'clock train, *via* New-Haven, and reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. The regular mail-bags, however, were not despatched until 5½ o'clock, but will reach here in time for distribution this forenoon. We find nothing of special importance in our files not alluded to in the very full summary of news telegraphed from Halifax.

The screw steamer *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., and the United States Mail steamship *North Star*, from Southampton on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The advices by both these arrivals have been anticipated by the *Europa* at Halifax. Sundry selections from European journals on current topics, and a letter from our London correspondent on the report of the Hudson's Bay Parliamentary Committee, will be found in another part of this morning's issue, and will be read with interest.

The steamer *St. Louis*, Capt. Wm. L. Hudson, sailed for Aspinwall yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., with about 500 passengers for California, including 200 United States troops in command of Major Scott. Capt. Sylvester M. Spencer and Admiral Valle Rustra, of the Peruvian Navy, were among the passengers. As usual, there was a good proportion of women and children.

The country Banks of the State of New-York held a Convention at Syracuse yesterday, which was attended by thirty-six delegates, to consider and agree upon some course of action for their mutual protection in the present unsettled state of financial affairs. The main object of the meeting was to adopt measures for the establishment of a redemption agency, or clearing-house, in this City, which, it is alleged, will save about three-fourths of the present tax on the country circulation, and prevent the bills being crowded upon the banks, after the resumption of specie payments, in ruinous amounts. A resolution for the furtherance of this object was adopted and a Committee appointed to carry it into effect. A resolution was also adopted to facilitate the forwarding of produce from the West. A full report will be found elsewhere.

The General Produce Markets yesterday opened vigorously and buoyantly for Breadstuffs. Flour slightly advanced and Wheat was dearer. The improved prices, however, brought out more eager sellers,—and towards the close the tendency was in favor of buyers. Corn was pretty freely offered, and though a fair inquiry prevailed, Mixed Western finally declined to about 70c. ⅌ bushel, delivered. Provisions were quite dull, and prices were generally lower and somewhat nominal for the leading articles. Sugars attracted considerable attention and were held with increased confidence. The unusual scarcity of Cotton prevented any important movement. Freights were doing better.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday. The earlier portion of the session was spent in a contest over the mode of appointing policemen and poll-clerks to each of the polling places in New-York and Brooklyn on the 3d of November next, the day of the election. A resolution was passed empowering the Committee on appointments to submit to the Board the names of such policemen as they might deem best fitted to act as patrols in the polling districts. The nomination of poll-clerks was referred to a select Committee which is to be appointed to-day. The closing proceedings, however, possessed an importance which, singular as has been the conduct of the affairs of the Board heretofore, has fairly cast every other odd thing of theirs in the shade. Mayor Wood—who stated that he acted from a sincere desire to enable the Board to go on in the discharge of its duties, without regard to party interests or demands—nominated Mr. Simeon Draper to fill the vacancy in the Board caused by his (Mr. Draper's) own resignation, and Mr. D. was elected unanimously. The announcement of the result was received with a burst of cheering. It would be very easy, without doubt, to attribute this proceeding of the Mayor to some secret motive less creditable to his sincerity than his sagacity. The act, however, will vindicate itself to the public as eminently creditable to the Mayor and conducive to the public welfare. We trust the appointment, thus honorably conferred without regard to party relations, will be accepted in an equally independent spirit.

In the Board of Aldermen a message was received from the Mayor favoring the employment of a large number of men on City Improvements during the Winter, and recommending the Comptroller to purchase 50,000 barrels of flour and a proportionate amount of corn meal and potatoes. The employed to receive 25 per cent. in cash and the rest in provisions at cost price. The report raising $250,000 Central Park Stock was adopted.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the report of the Special Committee on the state of the Comptroller's department, was presented and ordered to be printed on the minutes. A message was recived from the Mayor, which was characterized by the minority as intended only for political effect, and ordered to be reported by a Committee previous to the 1st of November. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a motion for the reorganization of the Departments, especially in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. Several bills were read a third time. They were of no great public interest. The Harlem gas bill was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

James Rodgers, the perpetrator of the Tenth-avenue murder, who was arrested on Wednesday at Woodbridge, New-Jersey, was yesterday brought to this City. He does not confess committing the murder, but says he was intoxicated on the night thereof, and has no recollection of what he did. The three boys implicated in the murder—Rodgers, Cunningham, and McGowan—are locked up in the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, and will probably be brought up for examination to-day.

A noted burglar named "Bill Valentine" was arrested yesterday and sent to Newburg to be tried for a recent burglary committed in that city. The prisoner belonged to the gang arrested a few weeks since for a burglary at New-London, Conn. The same persons are supposed to have committed the recent burglaries at Yonkers and Sing-Sing. Valentine has already served a part of a term in State Prison.

A burglary was committed a few nights since at Germantown, Morris County, New-Jersey, on the store of James Welsh, Jr., and $850 worth of goods stolen. It is expected that the burglars belong to this City. Mr. Welsh laid the case yesterday before Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, and he dispatched two officers to look up the burglars.

An adjourned meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Erie Railroad was held last evening, at which a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the proposed loan. Three hundred thousand dollars was subscribed in behalf of the foreign bondholders by Mr. Williams.

C. C. Nott, Esq., of the Fifth Ward, President of the Young Men's Central Republican Committee, was nominated last evening for State Senator, from the Fourth District, by the American Convention.

The facts connected with the finding, on Monday morning, of the dead body of a female in Prospect-street, Jersey City, were made public yesterday. The body was discovered by a gentleman early in the morning; it was afterwards removed, and no clue to it could be found. Certain parties are suspected of having murdered her.

Mayor Wood's Message Concerning the City Poor.

Mayor Wood sent in to the Common Council last evening a document which will command attention. It relates to the prospects of famine among the City Poor during the coming Winter, and calls upon the City Authorities to take measures to prevent riot and bloodshed by alleviating the misery from which these may be expected to spring. Such a recommendation is eminently proper and should receive the careful consideration of those to whom it is addressed. That we are in danger of riots during the coming Winter is undeniable. With thirty or forty thousand laborers out of employment, it is impossible that there should not be some distress;—and with such exhortations from the Chief Executive officer of the City as Mayor Wood puts forth in this message, it would be strange indeed if some among them should not resort to violence when it seems to be, not only to save them from starvation, but in redress of wrongs which the Mayor assures them they have sustained at the hands of the rich. "Truly may it be said," says Mayor Wood, "that in New-York *those who produce everything, get nothing,—and those who produce nothing, get everything. They labor without income, whilst surrounded by thousands living in affluence and splendor who have income without labor.* But now even this resource, with its poor pittance, is to be taken from them." Such language as this can have but one meaning and one purpose. Its tendency is to arouse the hostility of the poor against the rich, and to exasperate their sufferings by adding to them the sense of wrong. Mayor Wood may not consciously design or desire to bring about the outrages and scenes of violence to which his language points. He may have no worse motive (if a worse motive can be conceived) than to secure the votes of the laboring poor, by making himself the champion of their pretended wrongs. It is strictly in keeping with his whole career thus to make the calamities of others the means of his own advancement. We have no objection to this, if the means by which he does it involve no serious injury to great public interests. Mayor Wood is entitled to all the popularity he can earn by measures of relief to any portion of our population; and we could forgive any amount of selfishness if it should be found to promote the public good. But in denouncing the rich and arousing against them the hostility of the poor, he is simply plunging both into a common ruin. We believe that there is too much good sense in the great mass of our laboring population, to permit them to be misled by such attempts.

Mayor Wood is unquestionably right in calling upon the Common Council to push forward all the great public work which must be done, and which will give employment to laborers of every class and grade. This is no time to stop great enterprises of public utility. Neither the City, the State nor the General Government should discontinue any of the works which they have commenced. On the contrary, they should at once use all the power conferred upon them by law to give employment to labor in every department. There has never been a time when such employment was so greatly needed. Without it thousands and scores of thousands must suffer the pangs of hunger and of want. In the Old World Governments *invent* work for the exclusive purpose of employing the poor. Streets are opened where they are required only for ornament;—public grounds are embellished; immense buildings are erected, and everything is done which ingenuity can devise to keep up a supply of work and of wages to those who depend upon them for their daily bread. A popular Government should not be behind the monarchies and empires of Europe in care for the people, especially in times of distress like the present. Whatever work is to be done and paid for, should be done and paid for *now*. It will be infinitely more useful than at any other time.

It has been announced, though not upon any reliable authority, that, in consequence of the scarcity of money the Federal Government is about to suspend all work upon the Custom Houses, Post-Office buildings, steam frigates, &c., &c., authorized by law in various sections of the country. We trust the report is erroneous. It would be shameful for the Government thus needlessly to aggravate and add to the distress which already presses upon the people. It ought to pursue precisely the opposite policy. Every work authorized by law should at once be undertaken. Every national vessel directed to be built should be commenced at once. Every Custom-House and other public building for which appropriations have been made, should be immediately begun. And the same course should be adopted by the City. The work upon the Central Park should be at once resumed. Every man who can be employed to any advantage upon it, should instantly be set to work. The new Reservoir should at once be commenced. The new Arsenal, the new City Hall, the docks, station-houses, engine-houses, buildings and undertakings of every kind which the City needs should be entered upon immediately. This is the duty of the City authorities, and it is one which we hope will not be neglected.

Mayor Wood recommends that the Government go still further, and purchase 50,000 barrels of flour, with corresponding quantities of other provisions, to be sold to the poor at cost prices, in payment of their labor, and that City scrip be issued with which to make these purchases. There are many and very serious objections to such a policy. The poor are entitled to payment *in cash* for their labor, and should not be compelled to take anything else. If the City, moreover, thus enters into the business of selling provisions to its own population, it must ruin the private business of the thousands and tens of thousands who now earn a livelihood in that way. By thus destroying the business of the retail provision dealer, the City would reduce *that* class of our people to poverty and destitution, for the sake of feeding another. The corner groceries now live by selling flour, corn, potatoes, sugar, teas, &c. &c., to the laboring portion of our population. They must starve if the City deprives them of their business. But if the City will pay the laborer in money, he can buy his own provisions, and at the same time afford the man who sells them means of living. If the City cannot obtain money, and must issue scrip, let this scrip be made *receivable in payment of taxes*, and it would speedily acquire a currency which would for all practical purposes make it equal to money. But there can be no need of such a resort. Let the City only prosecute with energy and vigor all the public works which it has the right to undertake, and it will have done all that is within its power, and all that will be required, to relieve the distress with which our laboring classes are menaced during the coming Winter.

Our City Finances—The way accounts are kept.

In another part of this morning's Times will be found the report of the Special Committee appointed some time since by the Common Council, to examine the public accounts and the books of the Finance Department of the City. It is brief and imperfect,—pretending to do nothing more than glance at the general condition of our finances, and asking power to make the inquiry more protracted and complete. Enough, however, is stated in this document to show that the financial department of our City government has been managed with the grossest carelessness, and that every opportunity has been offered by those whose duty it was to render such proceedings impossible, for the robbery of the Public Treasury to the amount of thousands and millions of dollars. That such robberies have been committed, the Report does not show,—but it says enough upon this subject to render imperative the closest and most careful scrutiny.

The department in which the investigation was mainly conducted, was that of the Comptroller. For lack of room, and for want of clerks, the Committee state, *no reliable accounts of the City finances are kept in this Department.* This is a most extraordinary statement, but it seems to be borne out by the details embodied in the Committee's report. Discrepancies are found in the accounts of different bureaus, and some of the most important of the City accounts do not seem to be balanced, or even entered, on the books. The Comptroller's late report, on the statements of the Stock Clerk, gives the indebtedness of the City for which stock has been issued at something less than seventeen millions of dollars;—the ledger shows it to be $25,764 more. The revenue and assessment bonds, as shown by the Comptroller's report, amount to over five millions;—the books show them to be $197,000 less. Charges to the amount of $136,121 stand upon the books against parties who have been collectors of the public moneys, the charge against one person amounting to $57,481, and that against another to $37,438; whether these accounts have ever been settled or not, or where are the bonds given as sureties for them, the books of the Department do not show. Indeed it is stated that for some years past no book, register or written memorandum of any kind, has been kept in the Comptroller's office, containing a record of the surety bonds held by the City as security for the faithful discharge of public duties!

According to the books in the Comptroller's office the amount of taxes remaining due and unpaid on the 1st of January last was $2,836,670. Mr. Hart, the Receiver of taxes, stands charged with $88,139,—and his successor, Mr. Howard, with $2,128,643. No such sums are due from these parties, as is shown by the fact that in the Tax Commissioner's office their accounts are properly balanced. But this does not appear, as it should do, upon the books in the Comptroller's office.

The books show outstanding assessments for various purposes, to the amount of $4,757,959,—which have not yet been wholly collected, assessment bonds having been issued to anticipate their collection. But the books show that the bonds issued exceed this amount by $280,805. How large a portion of these assessments have been collected, no examination has yet been made to ascertain. There is no reasonable doubt, however, that much of it has been collected and that vouchers therefor are on file in the Department; but as the appropriation was insufficient to pay for the services of a book-keeper, no inquiry was made in this direction.

Upon the facts which are thus set forth, the Committee present the following rather startling picture of the condition of our City finances:

"The vast sums due to the City by defaulting officers, unpaid taxes and assessments, is sufficient to strike terror and alarm among our citizens. It indicates a carelessness in the keeping of the accounts, and the collection of the same, truly deplorable. The total amount of claims against sundry collectors and others, as shown in the foregoing part of this report.

Amount to	$136,121 42
Unpaid Taxes	2,836,670 27
Assessments unpaid	4,757,959 01
Amounting altogether to the enormous sum of	$7,730,750 70

Of this amount considerable will be collected. But who believes that, under the present management of our financial affairs, this amount will be materially reduced?"

We cannot find in the report of the Committee any sufficient warrant for setting down these enormous sums as lost to the City by defalcations. According to their own showing other City offices prove that some of them have been duly paid into the City Treasury; and there is reason to believe that a further inquiry would show that nearly or quite the whole had been thus received. The point really established by the Committee is that *the books in the Comptroller's Department do not show it.* In spite of all the loose and imperfect book-keeping in that office, the City may, nevertheless, not have lost a single dollar. It is not necessary, therefore, for the public to fly into a paroxysm of alarm and indignation over alleged robberies and defalcations to the amount of *six or seven millions*, on the strength of anything contained in this report,—though we confess that errors of this kind, in regard to our City finances, always give color of warrant for the strongest and the worst suspicions as to what has become of the City funds.

But the Report contains enough to show that it ought to contain a great deal more. The Committee should make the inquiry thorough and complete. They should follow up the clues they have discovered, and ascertain, decisively and reliably, whether any of the public money has been actually lost to the City Treasury. We trust the Common Council will lose no time in directing them thus to prosecute the investigation they have commenced.

Aid to the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In view of the prospective suffering among the poorer classes during the approaching Winter, a great deal would be done toward the alleviation of their distress by many who are ignorant of the manner in which they could best offer their aid. No wise man will wish to countenance street-beggars. I have more clothing than I require, and intend to reduce my personal wardrobe to simply so much as is necessary to my personal comfort. What shall I do with that portion which I am willing to give for charity's sake? Are there societies to receive and distribute such gifts? If so, where are they, and why do they not make themselves more publicly and generally known? Thousands, with myself, would gladly respond to any legitimate call for RAIMENT.

We can assure our correspondent that there are many societies which will make most excellent use of the cast-off clothing, no matter how worn and worthless it may seem to be, which he may see fit to spare for such a purpose. *The Children's Aid Society*, of which Mr. C. L. Brace is Secretary and whose office is in the Mercantile Library building in Astor Place, may safely be entrusted with donations of this kind to any extent. The Association for improving the condition of the poor we presume will also gladly receive anything of the kind, though we hear as yet but little of its organized operations for the Winter. We take it for granted that the public-spirited gentlemen whose labors in this good cause have been so effective hitherto, will not relax their efforts now that they are becoming so much more important than ever before.

We commend the example of our correspondent to general imitation. We trust that all who have cast-off clothing which they can spare, will take some pains to see that it is so bestowed as to relieve something of the distress which, before the approaching Winter is over, will wring the heart of this great City with suffering or with sympathy. Let them not be in haste to get rid of it:—it will be needed by-and-by more than it is at present, and there will be plenty of persons to see that it is properly bestowed.

Electioneering Clap-Trap.—It would be simply amusing, if it were not also melancholy, to read the preposterous representations made by the party press for the purpose of influencing votes at the coming election. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* fires up in the work of the canvass to a degree which, in contrast with the stagnation which prevails all around it, is really exciting. It reprints, from the Times, a portion of the letter of the Auditor of the Canal Department upon the condition of our State finances,—and thus proceeds to "improve" the occasion:

> Thus we have, *as the fruits of the debt policy, and of the Seward system of public works:*
> Large falling off of Canal tolls.
> About $350,000 premium loans locked up in suspended banks.
> About $500,000 protested drafts, drawn by contractors, discounted in banks, which the State is unable to pay.
> Suspension of public works.
> Three millions of Canal money in banks, of which $2,500,000 is unavailable.
> Taxation to meet the interest of debt in 1858, amounting to $700,000.

The *Atlas* must count very largely upon the simplicity of those to whom its appeals are addressed, when it hopes to decide their votes by such representations as these. How the falling off in canal tolls, which is due just now to the lack of money to bring produce forward;—or the inability of the banks to refund their loans or pay contractors' drafts,—which is due to the prevailing panic:—or the exhaustion of the money which the Constitution authorizes the State to borrow for the public works,—can justly be traced to what is styled "the Seward system," it would puzzle a man of only ordinary judgment to discover. And it is even more difficult to see how the "imposition of a *tax*," the object of which is to *avoid* debt, by paying as work is done, can form part of the "debt policy," which the *Atlas* deprecates and denounces with so much vehemence.

We do do not know how it may be with the people for whom the *Atlas* is written;—but it seems to us that for the public at large the time for such absurd and preposterous attempts to create a political panic has well nigh passed. They deceive very few while they disgust a great many.

The Police Commission.—At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, the vacancy was filled by the election of Simeon Draper, the motion being made by Mayor Wood and receiving the unanimous vote of the Board. This action will effectually remove the paralysis which has afflicted the Board for some months past,—and will enable the Commissioners, if they are so disposed, to give the City what it very greatly needs, a full, well-disciplined and effective Police.

The present force, so far as it goes, is made up of better materials and is more efficient than the City has ever before possessed. No one who saw them on parade the other day, and who witnessed the readiness and regularity of their evolutions, can doubt that they have been well-trained, and that as the beginning of a new organization they are all that can be expected or desired. If the Board will now go forward and fill up the force, setting aside all partisan considerations and with exclusive regard for the public good, they will confer an immense benefit upon the City.

We trust Mr. Draper will not hesitate to accept the place to which he has thus been elected. Whatever may have been the reasons which prompted him to resign, they must be deprived of weight by the circumstances of his present election. He was in the Board before as a partisan politician—bound by party relations and obligations to a line of conduct which his own judgment may not always have approved. He will enter it now entirely free from all trammels of this sort, independent of political parties, and perfectly free to act in all things, upon his own convictions of what is demanded by the public good. He has been released from all obligations to the Republican Party by the action of its own Committee, and he has never been, either in sentiment or position, under any obligation to any other. He will go back a *free man*, and can, if he chooses, control the action of the Board so far as may be necessary to make it vigorous and conducive to the public good. We hope he will at once resume his seat.

Danish Consul-General.—We understand that M. de Raasloff has been appointed *chargé d'affaires* and Consul-General for Denmark in the United States. He has resided in this country for several years past, and has become widely known as a gentleman of high character and marked ability. Originally connected with the Danish army, he became known by sundry important improvements in the firearms used, and also, at a subsequent date, by a book recording the result of observations made in Algeria during a service of seven years in the French Army. He wrote a series of very able papers upon the Sound Dues question some months since, which were published first in the columns of the Times, and afterwards in a pamphlet, and which discussed that subject much more ably than any other publication upon it. Mr. Raasloff has the grant from his Government of the right to construct a submarine Telegraph to connect the several islands of her West India possessions, and is now engaged in the prosecution of that work. He is expected to arrive here during the month of November.

Literary.—Harper's *Magazine* for November has been issued, and is one of the best numbers ever published. It is announced that in the December number will be commenced Thackeray's new novel entitled *The Virginians.* The Esmonds make their appearance in the first number, from which something of the general tone of the new work may be inferred. The Harpers announce that their suspension will not in the least interfere with the regular publication of the *Magazine* and the *Weekly*. Both will be continued as hitherto.

Amusements.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Marshall is indefatigable in his efforts to secure the best patronage of the public. In spite of Hard Times, (not so hard here as elsewhere,) he goes on bringing out novelties in rapid succession, as if nothing were the matter with the monetary machinery of our blessed country. And, it must be remembered, that a novelty in the Ballet world is a luxury of price which tempts none but the boldest and most wealthy. Last night a grand fairy spectacle, called "Il Cavallo D'Oro," or "The Golden Horse," was played for the first time. It is, like all the pieces played by this troupe, from the pen of Signor Ronzani, and although the story is not so clear, pantomimically, as in "Faust," and "Le Gamin de Paris," it is better adapted for scenic purposes, and allows of a more liberal introduction of dances. For the details of the plot we refer the reader to the published book, and advise him on all occasions to procure this highly-necessary little volume. It is not merely that it guides your eye to the meaning of what is going on, but because it has solid merits of its own, which ought to be recognized. Mr. Ronzani's pen overflows with romantic fervor and luscious imagery; he exhales sentiment, and dissolves priceless pearls even in the details or small beer of his literary efforts. By all means buy a book, and learn how the heroine of the "Golden Horse" is afflicted with "a dewy brightness in her fond eye," and "a slight tremor in her snow-white hand," and many other things impossible to mention in these degenerate columns.

The argument of the "Golden Horse" is taken from the old story of the loves of Bertha and Buvis—and from the adventures of the Prince Glenalvan—far-famed in Scottish romance. The ballet is divided into three acts and four scenes—the fourth being purely supplemental and for Terpsichorean purposes only. The scenery is mostly new, and superior to what we have yet had, arising probably from the circumstances that the artist had a greater scope for his imaginative talent, and that there is a natural affinity between a paint pot and fairy land. Some exceedingly charming effects are directly traceable to Mr. Heister—the very competent artist of the establishment; in many instances, however, he is hugely assisted by Mr. Ronzani, whose feeling for color (if we may so term it) is remarkable. He finds his opportunities in the costuming of the dancers, and in placing the latter so judiciously in contrast with the scene that the effect impresses the eye in the most agreeable manner. This matter is most important, but it seldom receives a fair share of attention. Mr. Ronzani's taste and conscientiousness are beyond reproach, and are manifested not only in costuming but in arranging the dances themselves.

Mlle. Lamoureux improves rapidly on acquaintance, and we think is destined to create a sensation. Her beauty and executive talent would justify it. Unquestionably, she is the most accomplished *danseuse* we have ever had in this country. Most of our Terpsichorean favorites have been third or fourth rate, and have depended on one or two little things which they could do neatly for their popularity. Mlle. Lamoureux belongs to the first class, and can do a dozen things better than they have ever been done before. Her dancing last night was deliciously graceful and bewilderingly learned, full of mysterious, aerial suspensions and that sort of thing. She was assisted in the best possible manner by Signor Baratti, who is a wonderful artist, utterly free from any weak principles of human gravitation.

The ballet is acted well throughout, and is the best spectacle piece in which the members of the Ronzani troup have yet appeared. It obtained a very hearty success, and in every way deserved it. The principal artists were called out frequently during the performance and on the fall of the curtain.

Concert.—Thalberg and Vieuxtemps, assisted by Mlle. Frezzolini, give a grand Concert at Niblo's Saloon to-night.

Employment and Relief for the Poor.

The Board of Managers of the Society for the Employment and Relief of the Poor, regret to state to the subscribers their loss of nearly *one half of their fund*, by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and by the depreciation of their bank stock. This is peculiarly unfortunate, as the Board have made great efforts the last two years to secure this small fund, to enable them to purchase goods to better advantage, and to relieve them from the necessity of appealing to the generosity of the public. The Board will be obliged to make use of this fund for their current expenses, and unless sustained by the generosity of their subscribers and friends, fear that they will hardly get through the Winter. The poor women are already besieging the doors of the Managers in earnest entreaty that the work may begin, and such assistance was never more needed than at the present time. Under these circumstances, they feel that the best course will be to go on, so long only as their funds hold out, hoping that the sales from the store, (No. 2 Amity-street,) and such assistance as the friends of the Society may be able to render, will carry them through the Winter.

It is with deep regret this announcement is made, as in April last, when the season closed, the Managers felt that by unwearied exertions they had succeeded in establishing themselves on a permanent basis, and by economy and judicious management might continue this truly useful charity for many years. The disasters which have overwhelmed the community have reached even this humble charity, and it is with aching hearts the Managers think of the disappointment in their hopes of benefiting the suffering poor. A subscription list will be opened at the store, (No. 2 Amity-street,) where the smallest subscriptions will be gratefully received. The purchase of garments from the store is one of the greatest charities that can be bestowed. The Society is entirely free from debt.

ELIZA F. BRIDGHAM, Secretary.

Persons wishing to purchase for the poor may obtain balance of stock, consisting of unbleached garments, at low prices. A full assortment will be found after Nov. 20.

Burglary in New-Jersey.—A few nights since a burglary was committed on the store of James Welsh, Jr., at German Valley, Morris County, N. J. Some pieces of silk, jewelry, clothing and miscellaneous dry goods were stolen, of the value of $850. Two officers attached to the Deputy's office, were entrusted with the case, and will doubtless succeed in arresting the guilty parties, as they are supposed to be in the City.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Site for the New-York Post-Office—The Naval Courts—The Wagon Roads, [illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The present probability is that no Post-Office site for New-York will be purchased until the [illegible] shall have been replenished. There are [illegible] new public buildings already appropriated for, [illegible] have not been commenced for the same reason.

Commander Bruschan will relieve Commander [illegible] as a member of the Naval Court during Commander Ritchie's trial, which is pending.

(From the reporter for the Associated Press.)

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The ladies at their meeting this afternoon formed themselves into a Herndon Fund Association, and appointed a Committee to issue a circular inviting the coöperation of the women of America to raise funds and invest the same for the benefit of the family of the late Capt. Herndon. The Mayor of Washington and Col. Irwin delivered addresses on the occasion.

The Interior Department has just received additional advices from Magraw's section of the Wagon Road Expedition, dated Independence Rock, [illegible] 13. Engineer Lander, who was in advance of the party, succeeded in finding an excellent route [illegible] the summit of the South Pass to Bear [illegible] Springs, on Bear River, and [illegible] west of those Springs. Upon the discovery of a good road between the points last mentioned depended the success of this portion of the parties engaged in the construction of the great thoroughfare from Fort Kearney to the California State Line at Honey Lake. The opening of this new route will save many miles of travel to both California and Oregon emigrants. It is thought the expedition will get through to California by the 15th of December.

Accounts from Kirk's section are favorable, and it is probable that it will get through before the time last mentioned.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool 10th inst., *via* Halifax, arrived at this port at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The news-bag of the New-York Associated Press was forwarded by the 5 P. M. train *via* New-Haven, but the mails did not leave until 5½ o'clock, *via* Stonington.

The news-bag of the Association was transported from the steamer, at her dock, at East Boston, to the Worcester dépôt, a distance of three miles, including the crossing of a ferry, in thirty minutes.

(Mr. Parvin, express messenger of Adams & Co., promptly delivered the foreign newspaper bag of the Associated Press on the arrival of the midnight train, six hours in advance of the mails.)

Massachusetts State Agricultural Fair.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Under the influence of milder weather to-day the attendance at the Agricultural Fair was very large.

During the forenoon, premiums were awarded on Cattle. The stock on exhibition embraces Devon, Ayrshire, Hereford and native. This part of the show was extensive and unusually good.

Next in order was a fine display of Sheep and Swine and dairy product, to which premiums and gratuities were awarded according to merit.

The exhibition of colts and horses followed.

In the afternoon trials of speed came off—the best trotting being by *Trotting Childers*, best two in three heats, against *Vote* and three others. Time—2:31, 2:32, and 2:33½. A half-mile race between *Jailer*, *Colleen*, *Bess* and *Crinoline*, was won by the latter in 1—1. The celebrated mare *Peerless* was then put around the course. Time—1:14.

Ex-President Pierce was present to-day.

Parade of the Troy Fire Department.

Troy, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The annual parade of the Fire Department of this city, took place to-day. It was a brilliant display. Neptune Engine Company No. 6, George W. Wilson, foreman, appeared in their new New-York uniform and were the leading feature of the occasion. Thousands of our citizens turned out to witness the parade. It closes with a grand ball to-night.

The Steamship Borussia.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 22.

We have received the following dispatch in relation to the steamship *Borussia*:

Greenock, Scotland, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The steamship *Borussia*, Trautman, from Hamburg for New-York, has arrived here with her machinery disabled.

Suspension of Quarantine Regulations at New-Orleans.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Southern mail as late as due is to hand.

The only item of interest in the papers, is that the quarantine regulations of New-Orleans have been suspended.

Ohio State Election.

Cleveland, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The official returns from 77 counties have been received. Chase's majority, official and reported, is 2,607. The indications are that the Senate will stand 18 Republicans to 16 Democrats, and the House, Republicans 58, and Democrats 47.

The Minnesota Election.

Chicago, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Thirty-three counties in Minnesota have been heard from, showing Sibley, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 1,700 ahead. There are fourteen counties to hear from, which will probably increase Sibley's majority.

Discharging of Hands at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Norfolk, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Upwards of fifty carpenters were discharged from the Navy Yard here to-day. The times look squally for the Winter.

The Bark Mount Vernon in Distress.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The bark *Mount Vernon*, from New-Orleans bound to Messina, has put in here leaking badly.

Probable Murder—A Mystery and a Clue to it.—The dead body of a woman was discovered lying in Prospect-street, a short distance south of the rolling mill, in Jersey City, on Monday morning, between the hours of 5 and 6. The circumstances concerning the discovery and the subsequent mysterious removal of the body are as follows:

Mr. Wm. H. Kessel, a grocer, doing business at No. 45 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, discovered the body while on his way from Hoboken. There was no one about there at the time, and Mr. Kessel, after taking a look at the body and satisfying himself that life was extinct, passed on, thinking that he might meet an officer or some person to whom he could communicate the circumstance. He did not, however, meet any one, and, having urgent business to attend to, he passed on, hoping that some one else would find the body at a later hour and make the matter public. Two or three hours afterwards he related what he had seen, and other parties went to the spot and found that the body had been removed, but discovered marks in the sand of the place in which it had lain.

A gentleman living in the Fourth Ward, Jersey City, on Tuesday overheard a conversation between three or four wild young men about a disturbance with a woman on Sunday night, and as this occurred in the vicinity of where the body was seen, it is supposed to have some connection with this mysterious affair. Mr. Kessel says that the body was decently clad, and his impression was, when he saw it, that it was a street prostitute, who had come to her death from ill-usage and exposure. The generally accepted theory is, that Mr. Kessel was right as to her character, and that she had been in company with a party of men the night before, who had treated her in such a manner as to cause her death, and that the body was removed by these after Mr. Kessel had passed by there. The body has not been found. In fact, there has been no search for it, or any investigation made on the part of the authorities. This arises from there being no Coroner in Jersey City. Coroners were elected, but they neglected to qualify, and the city is in consequence destitute of such functionaries. It is presumed, however, that some steps will be taken for an immediate investigation of the affair, and dispel the mystery in which it is at present surrounded.

[illegible]

MARINE

[illegible]

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN [illegible] ... P. C., No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXCEL[lent] ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RE[spectable] ... Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid; willing to take care of children; is a good sewer; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days if not engaged, at No. [illegible] Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID OR seamstress, or both, by an Italian woman; she understands embroidery and lace and finely. The highest references can be given by her last employer, in whose family she has been engaged for a term of years. Address S. C., No. [illegible] av., room No. [illegible]. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL WOMEN, WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one does the cooking, washing and ironing, or regular cooking in a boarding-house; thoroughly understands meats and poultry, assists in the washing; wages $8; the other as nurse and chambermaid; or chambermaid and waitress; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry; ... Hudson River route; has good reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 28 James-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 1[illegible] East [illegible]-st., a few doors from 3d av.

WANTED—TWO NEAT, INTELLIGENT COLORED girls want situations; one as laundress or chambermaid, the other as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine ironing, fluting, &c.; they are willing and able to do their work; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT first-class servants, both colored and white, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, and to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHMAN, who speaks English well, as waiter or valet in a private family; understands his business perfectly; can give the best of City references. Apply to S. M., No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable Protestant woman; she understands dressmaking in all its forms, and is a good plain sewer; she has no objections to go to the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 234 6th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUAtion for a nurse who is willing to do light chamberwork, and is very fond of an infant. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 1st-place, South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid, by a respectable Protestant woman; can cut and fit children's dresses, and understands all kinds of plain sewing; would like to go the South. Apply at her present employer's, No. 20 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with children; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 31 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference; call for two days at No. 392 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.

WANTED—A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as nurse and do sewing; would do the general housework of a small family. Good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman is desirous of a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City references as to competency and character given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 276 1st-av., corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man; can give the best City and country references, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address J. A., at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING girl, a desirable situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and highly recommended; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, No. 107 9th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 19 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AS chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 392 6th-av., north of 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent young woman, a place in a first class private family as cook; the very best of City reference; call at No. 18 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 128 Laurens-st., Brooklyn, Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; is also a good embroiderer; unqualified reference can be given as to character, honesty, &c. Call at the office of Dr. BURNS, No. 399 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WISHES a situation as chambermaid, or to attend children; reasonable wages for the first month. Call at No. 7 Elizabeth-st., for J. E. M.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes to obtain a situation as good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 East 20th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHes to go out by the day or week to work; she understands dressmaking and boys' clothing; has good City reference. Address No. 34 Jane-st., corner of 4th.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to cook, wash and iron, or would fill a laundress' place; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 267 7th av., cor. 33d-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation, who can do chamberwork and sewing; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 67 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable young married woman, in some respectable family. Call for two days at No. 162 Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid. Call, for two days at No. 719 Washington-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as accomplished cook; would assist in the washing if required; good City reference. Can be seen [illegible]

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waiter or chambermaid [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at 214 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough dressmaker, plain sewer and hair-dresser. Would work by the day or week. City reference. Call at 118 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse. Best of reference given if required. Call at No. 104 East 12th-st., first floor, front [room]. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable private family, or as nurse and chambermaid. Best City reference. Call or address No. 219 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable young woman, to do washing and chamberwork, or washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 35 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man that can produce recommendations from his last employer, having been with him for two years. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; is very attentive to and fond of children, and can [illegible] Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WELL experienced, a situation as nurse, or seamstress, or [illegible] invalid lady; is well recommended by the families in the City. Apply to No. 4 Union-court.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a store of any description. Understands book-keeping; will bind himself to learn a good trade. Address W. Y. C., at this office.

WANTED—BY A SWISS LADY, A SITUATION in a family in New-York to teach the French, [illegible] and to speak French, in exchange for a comfortable home. Apply at No. 10 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 230 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and [illegible] at No. 291 [illegible]-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as waiter in a private family. Good City reference. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN ENGLISH [illegible] girl for chambermaid or housework [illegible] Protestant nurses and seamstresses, several colored servants; and a number of Catholic girls, whose references for character, qualifications, deportment, and periods of long service, are unequalled, and entitle them to the patronage and encouragement of all ladies desirous of employing faithful and trustworthy domestics. Apply at No. 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, to do general housework; one is a good cook, and a good washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and seamstress and waiter; they have no objection to go in the country. The best of reference can be given from their last place. Call at No. 17 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID AND seamstress, or nurse; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all kinds of fine sewing; can do up fine muslins beautifully; is competent to take charge of children under [illegible] or assist in housekeeping; has long and satisfactory reference from the first families in New-York. Address No. 263 3d-av., near 22d-st., for a few days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED ENGLISHMAN and wife (with no incumbrance,) residing in the country, would like to take charge of a house in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, for some responsible family, through the Winter season; no compensation required; very respectable references if required. Address L. C. PARMER, No. 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SISters, situations in the City or country; one to do the cooking, baking, washing and ironing of a private family; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and do the regular washing and chamberwork. Wages $6 each, if in one family. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for one or two days. Best of City references.

WANTED—TO SOUTHERNERS.—A HIGHLY-REspectable lady wishes a situation as housekeeper to go South or to California, or as seamstress, as she understands all kinds of sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses, &c.; the best of City references can be given. Apply at the Employment Society, No. 9 Amity-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, Scotch Protestants; one as first-rate cook and baker; the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small family; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 171 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as professed cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY ONE who understands his business; has no incumbrance, and has the best of recommendations. Any family requiring a trustworthy servant will hear of one by applying to M. M., No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the saddlery store.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference as to capability and character given; can be seen for two days at No. 276 1st-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as nurse, to take the charge of a baby from its birth, or nurse and seamstress; one who understands cutting out and fitting children's clothes. The best of City reference. Address No. 71 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing, or would have no objection to go as laundress; is fully competent to fill the above situations; can be highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 200 33d-st., west of the 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City references. Inquire at No. 71 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PROTestant German woman as chambermaid or nurse; is neat in person, of pleasing address, and can come well recommended. Also, by a young Scotch woman, to do the housework in a small family. Has best City references. Apply at No. 69 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no objection to do general housework, in a small private family, with good reference. Apply at No. 346 West 28th-st., between the 10th and 11th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation as seamstress, (or to wait upon a lady,) for an excellent girl who has lived four years in her family. She can be seen at No. 16 Lexington-av. An early application desired.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy woman for general housework, who thoroughly understands her business; can produce the best of testimonials as to character. Wages no object; but a steady home required. Would go to the country. Call for two days at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron by a steady, competent woman; is a good baker, understands meats and poultry, soups and pastry; also to do light work by her daughter, a tidy girl of 13, call at No. 73 6th-av., in the book-store. Has good City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, (sisters,) to do the whole work of a family; also, by a Protestant nurse; can bring up a child from its birth; five years' reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, where employers have nothing to pay.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable American woman, who understands it in all its branches; no objections to the City or country; would take charge of a farmer's house; understands milk and butter. Call, for two days, No. 54 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as laundress or as laundress and chambermaid; would have no objection to do the housework of a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, one as cook, and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 327 7th-av., north of 30th-st., 2d floor, back room. Has two years' reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of City and country reference; has no objections to the country. Address J. A., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE, middle-aged Protestant man, in a private family; he understands his business in all respects; has the best of reference. Any commands left at MR. TELFORD'S, No. 1 3d av., for J. B., will be attended to.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, and give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 54½ Barrow-st., in the rear, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook, who understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference; has no objection to a short distance into the country. Call for two days at No. 826 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing or plain sewing. Can be seen at the home of her present employer, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 West 41st-st., 6th-av.

A LADY—IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A SITUATION for a Protestant nurse of much experience; understands the care and management of an infant; can take the entire charge from its birth; has lived with some of the best families; to save trouble, none but a first-class family need call; City references given. Call at No. 6 Union-court, University-place.

AFRICAN GIRL AND BOY, OF RESPECTABLE parents, healthy and active, would be adopted to a gentleman or lady having no children; the girl is 10 and the boy is 8 years old. A line dropped to Weston, N. Y., to C. T., information will be given.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at No. 14 Sixth-avenue and No. 360 Bowery, near 4th st., wanting situations. Many are well recommended, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C MASON.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 4 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—50 LADIES.—LADIES (MEMBERS OF Christian Churches preferred) who are willing to act either as local or traveling agents in a business which is easily transacted, which is highly honorable, can hear of pleasant and profitable employment by addressing M. M., Box No. 2,157 New-York City. N. B.—Ladies interested can rest assured that the above offer is made in good faith and will prove all it promises.

WANTED—A LADY TO ASSIST IN HOUSEkeeping, sewing, &c., in a small family, where she will be received as a companion. If qualified by her education and previous associations in life. The compensation will be moderate, but the home a desirable one. Address with references, Mr. R. S., Box No. 683 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUTH, INTELLIGENT, TIDY, AND one who can make himself generally useful in a Reporter's office; a rare opportunity for instruction in shorthand and practical reporting will be given to one that is [illegible]. Apply this day at No. 133 Fulton-st., Room No. 8, from [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.—$60 PER MONTH AND expenses paid to traveling agents, or an agent can engage with a capital of $12 and make from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars inclose stamp, and address GODDARD & Co., Worcester, Mass.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

[illegible]

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS.

Last appearance but one in concert of
MME. [illegible] FREZZOLINI,
previous to her departure for the West and South.
First appearance in America of
[illegible]
first violoncellist from the Beethoven Rooms, London.
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS
will perform, for the first time in America,
THE GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
performed by Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
[illegible]
No charge for reserved seats. Admission $1.
The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces.
Arias—"Ernani," "Linda," "Otello," "Sonnambula," ... Mlle. Frezzolini
Don Giovanni and Tarantella ... Thalberg
Ernani and Les Arpeges ... Vieuxtemps
Fantasia on an air by Schubert ... Kletzer
GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
performed by Vieuxtemps and Thalberg.
Admission $1 to all parts. Seats secured in advance without extra charge. Seats to be had at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, on Thursday and Friday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 23,
the wonderfully successful new comic piece,
BOREAS,
mounted with new and gorgeous scenery, transformations, tricks, changes, costumes, accessories, &c. The characters by the
RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY.
Added to which the beautiful
Signorina ROLLA will appear in the
GRAND BALLET OF LOUISE.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Parquette, dress circle and boxes ... 50 cents
The tier of upper boxes (entrance on Crosby-st) ... 25 cents

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee ... Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager ... Mr. F. B. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin with overture at 7.
Third week of the grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
Second night of the new ballet, entitled the
GOLDEN HORSE.
FRIDAY will be presented a new ballet, in four tableaux, composed by Sig. DOMENICO RONZANI, called
IL CAVALLO D'ORO.
(THE GOLDEN HORSE.)
This Ballet has been several weeks in preparation, and will be produced with new scenery, (by Geo. Heister,) gorgeous costumes, splendid appointments, and cast to the entire strength of this unrivalled Troupe, forming a combination of dazzling beauty, choreographic display and scenic splendor never before attempted in America.
Previous to the ballet the comedy, entitled
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez ... Mr. F. B. Conway

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

FRIDAY.
Two great comic specialities.
MR. BURTON
will appear in his two most celebrated parts,
AMINIDAB SLEEK and TIMOTHY TOODLES,
supported by the best talent in the country.
Capt. Maguire, Mr. C. Fisher; Widow Delmaine, Miss Susan Denin; Lady Creamly, Mrs. Hughes.
And the never-tiring comicality of
THE TOODLES.
Mr. Toodle, Mr. Burton; Mrs. Toodle, Mrs. Hughes.
On MONDAY Miss Anna Maria Quinn will appear.

BURTON AS TOODLES, TOODLES, TOODLES TO-NIGHT; also, as Sleek; the only Sleek. See bills of the day for a great comic treat.

THE ONLY TOODLES, THE ORIGINAL Toodles, the true Toodles TO-NIGHT. See BURTON'S bill for THIS EVENING, and do not neglect the chances.

SLEEK—AMINADAB SLEEK, THE ONLY SLEEK, THIS EVENING, at BURTON'S, with the only Toodles, supported by the best talent in the City.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FOURTH AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE NEW PIECE.
Beautiful Scenery—Screams of Laughter.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1857,
SPLENDID MISERY.
Miss Keene, Messrs. Jefferson, Jordan, Wheatleigh, Burnett, &c. in the cast.
To conclude with
LITTLE TODDLEKINS.
Brownsmith, Mr. Wheatleigh | Little Toddlekins, Miss Wells
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.
Seventh night of Planche's great drama of
PAST AND PRESENT.
Second representation and decided hit of Mr. O. S. Leland's new comedy,
CAPRICE, OR LOVER AND HUSBAND.
Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, Mr. G. Holland, and the whole strength of the company.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors will open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor ... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit ... 12 cents
BENEFIT OF MR. C. W. CLARKE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23,
Will be acted the play, in five acts, of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
To conclude with the drama of
LIME-KILN MAN, [illegible] VOWS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Benefit of MR. C. W. CLARKE and last night but one of his engagement. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, the popular play of DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Damon ... Mr. Eddy | Pythias ... C. W. Clarke
The thrilling Domestic story of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.
Charlotte Temple ... Miss Sallie St. Clair
Montraville ... C. W. Clarke
The exciting drama of the LIME-KILN MAN.
The Lime-Kiln Man ... C. W. Clarke

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

CHATHAM-ST.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ... A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 25 Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 23, will commence with
THE LORD OF THE ISLES.
BION THE WANDERER.
To conclude with the IRISH TUTOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND ASCENSION ON A WHEEL; the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; the AQUARIA, or Transparent Marine Gardens. This AFTERNOON at 3, the Welsh Nightingale in her choice ballads and songs; daring ascension on a wheel by MASTER CARLO, and songs, dances, &c., by the CARLO FAMILY. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the Welsh Nightingale in the LADY'S DREAM, and the CARLO FAMILY in their inimitable pantomime, the GOBLIN OF THE WOOD. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

ELEVENTH GRAND CONCERT

BY DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND AT
THE GREAT FAIR, CRYSTAL PALACE,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 23.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1. Crystal Palace March ... Rhem
2. Overture, "Alessandro Stradella" ... Flotow
3. Scena et Aria from Il Trovatore, "Miserere" ... Verdi
4. Tiger Polka ... Dodworth
5. Aria from Don Giovanni, "Vedrai Carino" ... Mozart
6. Wedding March ... Mendelssohn
PART II.
7. Fantasia from "Rip Van Winkle" ... Bristow
8. English Glee, "Life's a Bumper" ... Calcott
9. Mazurka, "Des Fraineux" ... Ascher
10. "Figlia del Amour," from Rigoletto ... Verdi
11. March, "Philadelphia" ... Dodworth
12. National Airs of America
No extra charge for admission.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
At the
CRYSTAL PALACE.
The limited period for which this GRAND EXPOSITION was announced, is rapidly terminating. Those desirous of visiting the largest, most interesting, and instructive NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION that ever occurred on this side of the Atlantic, should do so without delay.
All the prominent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town ferries and in the main avenues, which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey, and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

EMPIRE HALL.

No. 596 Broadway. Dr. KANE'S Arctic Voyages, magnificently illustrated and vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS,
with a description by
Mr. WILLIAM MORTON,
discoverer of the open Polar Sea. Dr. KANE'S Arctic dresses, celebrated dog "Etah," rifle and other relics, on view, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART

Is now open in the new Galleries of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

A CARD.—ITALIAN AND ENGLISH VOCAL Music and the Piano-forte. Signorina SPINOLA informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in vocal music and the piano-forte at her residence, No. 1 West 8th-st., [illegible] of Broadway. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest reference given. At home from 10 till 4.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS' [illegible] Pianos and Melodeons [illegible] Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. [illegible] models of [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.
TO LAWYERS.
SPLENDID LAW LIBRARY
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE,
by
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
The auctioneers request the attention of the Bar to one of the best and most valuable Law Libraries ever offered at auction. It contains all the Modern Standard Treatises, Reports, &c., together with some valuable and rare Law Books seldom met with. In the Catalogue will be found—Massachusetts Reports, 17 vols.; Cowen's Supreme Court Reports, 9 vols.; Wendell's Reports, 26 vols.; Howard's Practice Reports, 11 vols.; Johnson's Reports, 7 vols.; Paige's Chancery Reports, 11 vols.; Edward's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.; Abbott's Practice, 3 vols.; Metcalf's Reports, 13 vols.; Set English Law Equity, 25 vols.; English Common Law Reports, 39 vols.; Pickering's Reports, 24 vols.; Laws of the United States, 9 vols.; East's Reports, 16 vols.; Brown's Parliamentary Reports, 8 vols.; Bouvier's Law Institutes, 4 vols.; United States Digest, 12 vols.; Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.; Peter's United States Reports, 16 vols.; Bacon's Abridgement, 10 vols.; Judge Story's Works; complete set of Niles Register, 75 vols., &c. &c., forming one of the most valuable collection of Law Books ever offered at auction. Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

RUSSELL V. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE FOR CASH WITHOUT reserve of over $12,000 worth of elegant rosewood household furniture at the first-class residence No. 183 West 21st-st., a few doors from 8th-av.
RUSSELL V. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, TOMORROW, (Saturday,) at the above house, the entire magnificent furniture, &c., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, the whole of which, embracing every variety of parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture, will be sold without reserve, for cash, to be removed immediately from the house. Reliable men will be in attendance to cart and ship the goods for those who wish it. Full descriptive catalogues can be obtained at Judson & Morgan's music store, No. 732 Broadway.
PARLOR FURNITURE—Consists of full suites of solid rosewood furniture covered in satin brocade and velvet, richly carved with silk covers; collection of valuable oil-paintings; two superb carved rosewood etageres, with plate doors; French secretaire; full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, with embroidered stool and cover; English carpets throughout the house, Axminster rugs, Turkish lounges, with recumbent chairs to match; reception chairs with embroidered covers; Egyptian and statuary-top centre, sofa and pier tables; rich silk and lace curtains; three elegant French pier mirrors, with cornices, corner etageres, with mirror backs; elegant Sevres and Dresden China vases, marble statuary, consoles, &c., with four splendid bronze and ormolu chandeliers.
Rich carved rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, 25 elegant hair mattresses, [illegible] splendid armoire, cost $250; tete-a-tetes; French cottage chairs; two elegant rosewood secretary book-cases; bronze clocks; French shades to forty-two windows; rich carved extension table, with oak dining-room furniture of every description; silver dining and tea service, forks, spoons, casters, urns, salvers, pitchers; rich China, ruby and crystal cut glass; ivory cutlery, with elegant parlor and chamber furniture not mentioned. Sale will be positive, rain or shine.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 23, DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, to the highest bidder, for cash only, all the costly furniture, decorations and embellishments contained in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., commencing at 10½ A. M. precisely, embracing a large variety of very desirable goods. Also all the kitchen furniture and provisions, and stores of every description, as flour, groceries of all kinds, fruits, preserves, &c., &c. In the basement are walnut extension table and richly carved buffet and chairs to match, and a superb assortment of table trimmings, as silver and China tea sets, cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, &c. In the Parlors are rich velvet carpet, solid rosewood suites in brocatel, etageres, centre and side tables easy and recumbent chairs, embroidered window curtains, bronzes, Dresden China vases, gas fixtures, bronze clocks, fine oil-painting, 4 crayon paintings by Hagar, representing the four seasons, rosewood bookcases and secretaries; a superb rosewood carved 7-octave piano, massive rosewood hall stand; and in the chambers are the usual variety of richly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, bookcases, couches, chairs, fauteuils, fine curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, &c., the whole forming a very desirable assortment of first-class goods, and to be positively sold and no postponement on any account. Catalogues early on Friday morning, at the house only.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.: Genteel Household Furniture—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites covered in crimson brocatel, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, mahogany-chairs in do., tete-a-tete, mahogany rockers and sewing chairs, mahogany marble-top side, centre and pier tables, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, lace curtains, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.: 10 cases and 11 hampers of very fine Dutch bulbous roots, just imported, comprising hyacinths and other very fine specimens.
One pair of fine gray ponies, warranted sound and kind, and to be sold without reserve, on a credit of 4 months, good indorsed notes.
Also, one second-hand close carriage.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
BANGS & CO. WILL SELL TO-MORROW—Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of
SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE,
Part of which has been removed from 20th-st. for convenience of sale, comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping; consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedding, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloth, cooking and parlor stoves, wardrobe, bookcases, parlor suites, &c., &c., &c.
Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., &c.
Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will positively be sold. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
CONTINUATION OF SIG. G. B. PANDOLFINI'S SALE OF STATUARY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, office No. 23 Nassau-st., will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., beautiful sale of statuary, marble and fancy goods being the importation of Sig. G. B. Pandolfini, consisting of Medici, Roman and Bardiglio vases, Etruscan do., Pompeii urns and vases, tazzas, &c., including about 20 pieces of parlor and garden statuary, large and beautiful bronzes, silver-plated ware, superb black marble clocks, candelabras, card plates, fancy glassware and other goods suited to the season. Immediately after the fancy goods, a beautiful collection of stuffed birds arranged simply in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, William Galbraith.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., & Co., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, at 12 o'clock:
$3,000 Michigan Southern 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1860.
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
100 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Stock.
40 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co ... $50 each.
[illegible] shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co ... $20 each.
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co ... $100 each.
10 shares Atlantic Bank ... $100 each.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—MILLER & MORRIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage-house, No. 322 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 10 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair, 14.8x32 feet; lot 98 feet deep; ground rent $36. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence, the above offers every inducement. Can be seen from 1½ to 3½ o'clock. Further particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL HOLD A SPECIAL SALE OF $40,000 St. Louis County (Missouri) 6 per cent. bonds, due 1876, (hypothecated,) THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
Also, 20 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
BANKRUPT SALE OF A LARGE STOCK of dry goods, embracing a large assorted stock of valuable goods. DIBBLEE & SAVAGE will sell, at their salesroom, No. 32 Cedar st., FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 A. M. Worthy the attention of jobbers and retailers of dry goods.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON SATURDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, I shall sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, all the property and assets of the firm or late firm of ATWOOD & Co. Said assets will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and in small lots in all cases in which the property and its condition will permit.
Said assets consist of Bonds of various railroads, Stocks of various railroads, Stocks of various Banks, County Bonds, Notes and Bills receivable, Bank accounts, claims against various persons, and other property. All of which will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, for cash. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1857. Assignee of Atwood & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 61 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address G., Times office.

LAW PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN will attend to the office business, at a compensation—Partner in court business. Address E. R. FAIRFIELD, Times Office, for three days.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING DEscribed NOTES have been lost or stolen, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as payment has been stopped: [illegible]
Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with the subscribers.
[illegible] & KELLOGG, No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, at the American Exchange Bank, or in passing thence to Fulton-st., a package of $1,000 in bills of the [illegible] Banks of this State. The above reward will be paid [illegible]
MILLER, [illegible] & NICHOLS, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.
[illegible]

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE [illegible] [illegible] may be had from J. N. WILLIAMS, [illegible] or T. L. CHESTER, [illegible]

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL [illegible] [illegible]

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE [illegible] The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and [illegible] adapted to pupils of all ages, from ten years upwards. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information or for circulars, address C. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, Principals.

SUMMIT SEMINARY, A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—WM. B. STOUGHTON respectfully informs his friends and patrons that twelve boys can be accommodated in his family and receive his particular care and instruction. French, German and Music taught. School opened Nov. 2. Terms, $200 and $250 per annum. Summit is 20 miles from New-York City, by Morris and Essex Railroad.
WM. B. STOUGHTON and Rev. G. B. ALBIGHT, Principals.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION IN PARIS.—Mrs. R. W. LUSCOMBE, No. [illegible] Champs Elysees. The Winter course of instruction commences on the 1st October, when the first Professors will attend. A few vacancies in the establishment. Reference to Rev. Dr. NEVILLE, [illegible]

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] [illegible] taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. [illegible]

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. [illegible] av., Monday, Sept. [illegible] [illegible] will be open for boys under the age of 10 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (from which Mr. Swinburne [illegible]) [illegible] J. WATSON, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

PRIVATE EDUCATION—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] R. S. WILLIAMS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute [illegible] Ladies at No. [illegible] East 18th-st., near Union-square. [illegible]

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. [illegible] 9th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third door above Dr. [illegible] Church, where they will receive their pupils on the [illegible] September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT [illegible] West Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. [illegible]

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASSOCIATE and Collegiate Institute, [illegible] N. Y. Terms $150 per year, [illegible]

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French day and boarding school [illegible]

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE.—[illegible] by the author, B. WOOD, [illegible]

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. [illegible] Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn.—R. S. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 2[illegible] [illegible] GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 21, No. 4 West 38th-st., [illegible] from 5th av.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 1. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 21 East 17th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. [illegible] TYNG.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at A. SCHUSSELE'S Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING near Broadway, below 12th st., will let a fine well-furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., (or two rooms if desired) to a gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen. No other boarders taken. Satisfactory references required. Address F. G., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home, can find such by applying at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at MRS. [illegible], No. 16 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. [illegible] [illegible] Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 48 Concord-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. [illegible] Atlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire board up-town, in a pleasant locality. Terms not to exceed $11 per week, fire and light included. References exchanged. Address HOMER, this office.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—For a gentleman and lady, [illegible] Address [illegible] A. G., Times office, stating terms, location, &c., in full.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders, or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. [illegible] East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. The location is pleasant and convenient to all parts of the City by cars and stages with [illegible]

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private house. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

NO. 100 NINTH-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to-let, to gentlemen only, consisting of par or and bedroom adjoining; location desirable, being a few doors west of Broadway. Breakfast if desired. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR ONE OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and very desirable rooms in a private house by applying at No. 127 8th-st., west of and near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, can accommodate [illegible] gentlemen with partial board and furnished rooms, with closets, fire places and other conveniences [illegible] references exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES [illegible] UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. In sums of £1 upwards [illegible]. Address

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, NEW-YORK. Late with [illegible] Duncan, Sherman & Co. [illegible] BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &c. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Office [illegible] Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. [illegible]

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article [illegible] [illegible]

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn, by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: [illegible] thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and [illegible] thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement contained in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their previous transfer agency, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 33 William-st., New-York. [illegible]

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 2d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 2d Nov. H. AITKEN, Secretary.

$4,000 WANTED FOR SIX OR TWELVE [illegible] dend-paying stocks will be deposited as security; a liberal per centage paid. Address [illegible] Times office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue Credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

[illegible] ISLAND CITY BANK [illegible]

J. P. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock, M. till 1 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible] Oct. 12, 1857. THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of [illegible] from the [illegible] price to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed [illegible]. [illegible] EVERITT, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. No. [illegible] Brooklyn. Classes now open for the reception of pupils. New-York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays. [illegible]

Mr. Dodworth [illegible]

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence on Nov. [illegible] at [illegible] Hall, New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at [illegible] Brooklyn, on Monday [illegible]. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. [illegible] New-York.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. [illegible] New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

RECEIVING COMMITTEE FOR THE [illegible] TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions [illegible]

[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. [illegible]

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through [illegible] Notary Public [illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June [illegible], 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857. Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts. [illegible] Express Mail train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

6:30 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¼ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 6:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, Oct. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, via New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:10 P. M., instead of 4:30 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER. Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS. BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS. With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 325 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 422 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. [illegible] Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time these well-known and truly good instruments can be bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

PREMIUM PIANOS—GREAT BARGAINS.—C. H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, have determined to offer their large and elegant assortment, Grand Diagonal, over-strung base and square Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers would do well to examine before buying elsewhere.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 326, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. FELTON, N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Pianos, new and second-hand. Prices reduced to wholesale rates, to suit the times. Good second-hand Pianos at $125, $100, $75 and $50. Pianos to let. Now is the time to buy cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES!—THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS to purchasers of piano-fortes or melodeons are now offered to cash buyers, as we are determined to reduce our stock. Call and you will be convinced if you want a first-class piano at a very low price.

JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No. 429 Canal, near Varick-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

NEW AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVER WARE,
NOW
SELLING AT RETAIL,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway,
cor. Warren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
in
WATCHES, JEWELRY
and
SILVER WARE
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway,
corner Warren-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is now selling his present stock at greatly reduced prices.

Beautiful Gold Enameled Watches for Ladies, some with Diamonds on the outside, at extraordinarily low prices.
Richly Engraved Hunting Watches for ladies, very low.
Gold Detached Levers and Lepines.
Fine Gold English Patent Levers for gentlemen, very low indeed, and Silver ones also.
Splendid Pocket Chronometer Watches, extremely low, and every style of Gold and Silver Watches made, will be sold at astonishingly low prices. Watches exchanged.
Ladies' Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets of all descriptions.
Diamond Pins and Rings at very low prices indeed.
Plain and Figured Gold Bracelets.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys, Seals, Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, Seal Rings.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings; Pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Lockets, Silver Napkin Rings, Port-monnaies, and Fruit Knives.

All the above will be sold at remarkably low prices, as the subscriber is determined to close out his present stock at prices to suit the times. Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada free of charge.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Gum Fire and Water-proof Paint, [illegible] per square foot. Warranted three years. No. 233 Fulton-st., basement.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 8 ... 1857
Saturday, July 18 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 ... 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 ... 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 ... 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23 ... 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, [illegible], leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... Oct. 24	Saturday ... Nov. 14
Saturday ... Dec. 5	Saturday ... Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin ... $80 | Second Cabin ... $50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel.		
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturday, Oct. 31	Wed'day, Nov. 4
	Saturday, Nov. 28	Wed'day, Dec. 2

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M., 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XTH, XIIITH, XIVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.—The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met on Monday evening, 19th inst., at Union Hall. The entire delegation, five from each Ward, being present, the Convention organized, by appointing NORMAN MCLEOD Chairman, and DAVID HOGG and JOHN J. DYMOND Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator with the following result: SMITH ELY, Jr., received 12 votes; T. C. FIELDS received 8 votes.

On motion of Mr. WESLEY SMITH, the nomination of Mr. ELY was declared to be unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned.

DAVID HOGG, } N. McLEOD, Chairman.
JOHN J. DYMOND, } Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The members of this Convention are requested to assemble at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock THIS (Friday) EVENING, to select a candidate for Recorder, in place of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., who declines.

CHARLES A. DANA, Chairman.
JOS. C. PINCKNEY, } Secretaries.
E. A. REED, }

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—PART OF XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee of this District, held at Jackson Hall, No. 268 1st-av., on Wednesday evening, 21st inst.,

JOHN W. CHANLER

Was unanimously nominated as candidate for Assembly.
M. KELLY, Chairman.
M. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, of Brooklyn, will be held at Wilder's Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock. THOMAS H. RODMAN, Esq., Jos. J. COUCH and others will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. By order,

JOS. G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet THIS EVENING, Oct. 23, at Bingledein's Hall, corner 59th-st. and 3d av. The Executive Committee will meet at 6½ o'clock.

GEO. V. GARDNER, Sec. EDWARD DAYTON, Pres.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Chelsea Hall, corner 18th-st. and 8th-av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock P. M. DAVID R. JAQUES, Pres.
GEORGE MACKAY, Sec.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. GEO. C. ARNOLD, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach the Annual Missionary Sermon before the Synod of New-York, in the Fifth Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., above Hudson, at 7½ o'clock, THIS EVENING.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic use. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R. Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

NOT TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary confusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community; hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.

None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Observe that the genuine TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $5 and $27.

They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:

Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. [illegible], Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.

Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 52 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lilly White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the ne plus ultra. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases &c., of the sexual system,) and Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this city, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH.
BUILDING HARDWARE of Every Description,
Bell-Hangers and Locksmiths' Materials.
STUBS and SHEFFIELD FILES and TOOLS,
STEEL WIRE, &c.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., New-York.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR DRY Goods, for want of use, one of Chilson's large portable hot-air Furnaces; will heat three or four large rooms; in perfect order; been used about three months; also, first-class piano, can be selected from a large stock. Inquire at No. 348 Bleecker-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horseshoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal-iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, [illegible], No. [illegible] Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 773 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. [illegible] GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AARON B. ROLLINS,
JOHN MASON,
SAMUEL GILLIE,
JAMES MARSHALL,
GEORGE WHITE. } School Officers of the XIIIth Ward.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the Evening Post, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement may be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 5, 1857.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Commissary General's Office in this City, corner of Elm and White streets, from this date up to the 31st of October inst., for a site for a State Arsenal, located on or between the Second and Ninth avenues, and between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, which shall be two hundred feet front on the avenue and one hundred feet deep. Title must be unexceptionable, and terms cash on delivery of the deed.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Site for State Arsenal."

B. F. BRUCE,
FRED'K TOWNSEND,
J. HOBART WARD, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE Insurance and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real and personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.

CHARLES STETSON, JOHN C. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAMUEL BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28, 1857.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN C. VAN DERVEER, of the Township of South Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of six months.

Dated Oct. 9, 1857. PETER CORTELYOU.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against the negotiation of the following 8 per cent. Freeland Bonds of the Florida Railroad Company: Nos. 201 to 210 inclusive, and Nos. 228 to 237 inclusive, for $1,000 each. Payment of the Coupons upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES L. VOORHEES against NORMAN CUTTER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-nine cents with interest from the 11th day of March, 1856; and the sum of five thousand and thirty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 11th day of April, 1856; and the sum of five thousand and thirty-six dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 11th day of May, 1856, besides his costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1857.

FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Oct. 15, 1857. FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS,
o16-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against MARIETTA BRANCH BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York this day, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the 29th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o3-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against ALLEN HARRIS, WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS and ALVAH A. STONE doing business as partners under the firm name of HARRIS, STONE & CO.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Oct. 2, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o3-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES GIBSON against XAVIER BAZIN and F. B. SPEAR.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of five hundred and three dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest from the 24th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 24, 1857. SAMUEL OWEN,
o2-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 73 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.

o23-law6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.

o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 22, 1857.

ap24-law6mF* JOHN E. LANDON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

WILLIAM E. TREADWELL,
WILLIAM HUSTACE, } Executors.
au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. [illegible] street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated May [illegible], 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.
my29-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,
o2-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD S. LARCOMBE,
Surviving Executors.
au14-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID TRAITEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of [illegible], Esq., No. 119 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857. SARAH TRAITEL,
je19-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William E. Hassall, No. 323 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.

o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of the city of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to the acquiring of lands for a new reservoir in said City.—To FRANCIS CLARK, FRANCIS CLARK, Jr., JANE CLARK, and all others claiming an interest in the premises hereinafter described, or the damages awarded therefor: Take notice, that by virtue of an order this day entered, on the petition of MATTHEW KANE, THOMAS KANE, MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN and THOMAS KEIRNAN, [illegible] you are hereby notified to appear before LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, Esq., the referee appointed to examine into and report upon the claims of the said petitioners, and of any others who may be interested in and to the award made by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above matter to owners of THOMAS KANE, for lot No. [illegible] in block No. [illegible], and lot No. [illegible] in block No. [illegible], in their report in the above matter, at his office, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. of that day.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.

MATTHEW KANE,
THOMAS KANE,
MARIA THERESA KEIRNAN,
THOMAS KEIRNAN, } Petitioners.

JAMES WARD SERVEN, Attorney for Petitioners, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK against [illegible] H. TAYLOR, Jr., ISAAC SHELBY and [illegible] SHOUSER (composing the firm of TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO.) of Lexington, Ky.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand dollars, with interest from the 21st day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of September, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
[illegible] Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES T. CRAWFORD against J. ALMOERNINO and [illegible] RODRIGUES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-[illegible] dollars and forty cents, with interest from the first day of June, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. 14, 1857. JAMES C. RICE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 14th day of August, 1857. JAMES C. RICE,
au28-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, plaintiffs, against DAVID THOMAS and EDWARD DOLSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of [illegible] with interest from the 10th day of September, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1857. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 257 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of September, 1857.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
o2-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION against [illegible] CORNELIUS BERRIAN, AUGUSTUS F. WOODRUFF and ANN ELIZA WOODRUFF, his wife, Timothy Goldsmith, William Mooney, Joseph W. Vail, Alexander Adams, William Thompson, John Stephenson, Herman [illegible], Lawton, Alexander Willis, John J. Cisco, [illegible] Wandover, Daniel Sargent, William W. Bennett, Philip McGiven, the President, Directors and Company of the City Bank of New-Haven, the Mechanics Bank Association, Selah Bates, Alice Murphy, administratrix of Charles Murphy, deceased, John Hoyt, [illegible], the Empire City Bank, [illegible] Company, Receiver of the Empire City Bank, [illegible], Charles L. Stuart, Patrick McGuire, [illegible], John F. Cline, Conrad Cornell, [illegible], Martine, Thomas F. [illegible], William [illegible], Brolly, Charles Turner, John S. [illegible]—Summons for relief.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1857.

WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint mentioned in the above summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of August, 1857.

WAKEMAN, LATTING & PHELPS,
o2-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, JOHN W. MOTT, JAMES H. BRUNDAGE, Jr., against the FARMERS' & MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand [illegible] hundred dollars, with interest from the 30th May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 9, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] September, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON,
o16-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MERCHANTS' BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857. WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
o8-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against B. —— CONKLING and —— CONKLING, doing business as partners under the firm name of B. CONKLING & SON.—To B. —— CONKLING and —— CONKLING: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o8-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., against the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand [illegible] hundred and [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 30th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 9, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of September, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o16-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE NORWALK BANK, Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action and fees of protest.—Dated Oct. 1, 1857.

WM. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o3-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Bonner, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, [illegible], 1857.

MARY H. BUCKLEY, Administratrix.
o2-law6mF*